CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-weekly, per year	4.00
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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861. NUMBER 334.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

GOOD FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Just upon the adjournment of Congress, a bill was passed raising the pay of volunteers in the present war to fifteen dollars a month, which bill was signed by the President and is now the law. This is an act at once of justice and good policy which will not be without its effect on the duration of the contest.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

The city was full of flying rumors yesterday, of a battle in progress at Cape Girardeau, and our "home-made" cotemporary had all the news on its bulletin board. It will be a relief to know that at the date of latest telegraphic communication, neither Cape Girardeau nor Bird's Point, had suffered any other attack than that common one of apprehension. Col. McArthur was sent up from Cairo with a force of 800 men, to strengthen Col. Marsh at Cape Girardeau, but as other reinforcements had arrived from St. Louis, with a serviceable battery, and as Jeff. Thompson's force is not formidable, the troops would return to Cairo at once.

NO PAY FOR THE BOYS.

We do not doubt there is some legal obstacle in the way of paying off the boys at Cairo as they are discharged from the service. It is due to the friends of the volunteers who are offered one month's wages instead of three months wages—their due—that the reason should be publicly stated, to the end that the officers of the State may be relieved of the responsibility that is thrown upon them, and the growling which begins to be heard, may be stopped. We commend the matter to the attention of those most concerned, assured that they will do what is demanded by the situation.

McCULLOCH REPULSED.

It is comfortable news to know that in a skirmish near Springfield, Mo., last Friday, Gen. Lyon repulsed the rebel horde under Ben. McCulloch, and encamped on the field of battle. The small loss would indicate that, although both armies are said to have been present in force, the engagement was not general. The work seems to have been done by a body of our cavalry, 270 strong, who charged upon the enemy, threw them into confusion, and put them to flight. The cavalry lost five of the eight killed on our side, and probably supplied an equal proportion of the forty rebels slain.

The engagement was fought at Dug Creek, nineteen miles south of Springfield. Gen. Lyon had probably moved forward from that place to intercept McCulloch, and another and greater battle has doubtless been had ere this. Lyon has 8000 men. McCulloch's army is estimated at 15,000.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Kentucky has spoken again for the Union, and by a not uncertain voice. At the recent special election for Members of Congress, she gave 50,000 majority for the Union. This time the majority is even greater—approaching, as far as heard from, almost to unanimity—and more gratifying because it declares for an unconditional Union! The Legislature seems to be all Union, though some of the southern and western counties may be relied upon to furnish a minority, to consist of perhaps a dozen. Were it not that Gov. Magoffin stands in the way, and gives not only countenance but open support to treason, Kentucky would be as true to the loyal cause as any of the States upon her northern border. One thing, however, is made certain: that no eunuch policy of "neutrality" will henceforth be allowed to stifle the free voice of her people; and let us hope that if it be needful, for this end, to re-organize the State Government, the Members of the Legislature will not be less ready to apply the knife than were the men of Missouri and Virginia. The result of the election will have a good moral effect, and it only remains now for Kentucky to thoroughly purge herself of traitors, even as she has vindicated her honor from the suspicion of treason.

"FORWARD TO RICHMOND!"

It is stated on the authority of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that, when the cry of "Forward to Richmond!" was first raised in the country, "there were at "Manassas but three thousand rebel "troops and twelve hundred negroes, who "were engaged in constructing masked batteries, two of which, after much exertion, "were completed. At the time we made "the advance movement, the negro help "had been increased to three thousand "seven hundred, and the masked batteries "between Bull Run and Manassas were "numbered as high as twenty-seven."

If this is true, and we do not doubt it, who, we ask, is to be blamed for delaying the onward movement until all these fortifications were completed? Who is to blame for fighting the battle, after the movement was made, against the odds our men encountered—Patterson meanwhile lying on his arms, without being called upon to take part in the strife?

Every day adds to the conviction of the country that "Forward to Richmond!" was the true policy, and that the day at Manassas was lost only by a succession of blunders and stupidities that would have ruined any army in the world. Next time a start is made for Richmond, we hope it will not be in single file, the men on all fours backing down to the entrenchments—an improbable disposition of our forces only to be matched by the way in which they were sent forward to be slaughtered or disgraced by flight at Bull Run. Forward to Richmond! When McClellan echoes the cry, our men will go!

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The bill confiscating slaves employed by the enemies of the Republic, in rebellion against its authority, introduced by Senator Trumbull, passed the Senate after feeble opposition. Thence it went to the House, where it was opposed by Mr. Crittenden, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Reported back by Mr. Bingham, with amendments, it passed the House by 61 to 48, was returned to the Senate which concurred in the amendments and sent it up to the President for his signature, which, says our dispatch, after some hesitation was affixed, and it is now the law of the land. We are heartily glad that the bill passed, and we attach not the least credit to the reported disinclination of Abraham Lincoln to give it his official sanction. We have not seen the law as it stands, but it does not essentially differ from Senator Trumbull's original draft. Now let the negro-drivers look out! "Aiding" and "abetting" are words that cover other acts than digging at entrenchments or [illegible] guns; and if, as our armies [illegible] South, they, exasperated by the atrocities that already mark the rebel method [illegible] do not leave more than one [illegible] without a slave, we have not prop[illegible] the fierceness of the fight [illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	23,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Wheat, bu	207,716	407,810
Corn, bu	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	51,[illegible]
Rye, bu	3,[illegible]	124
Barley, bu	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	24,400	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	39,096	106,[illegible]
Lard, lbs	32,000	19,270
Tallow, lbs	10,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	3,[illegible]	3,591
Dressed Hogs, no	....	....
Beef Cattle, no	2,582	3,488

Compared with the receipts of the week previous, there was an increase of 2,000 brls of flour, an increase of 100,000 bushels in corn, and a decrease of 70,000 bushels in wheat. In the shipments there was a decrease of 4,000 brls in flour, a decrease of 230,000 bushels in corn, and an increase of 100,000 bushels in wheat.

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles from the 1st of Jan. to Aug. 3, for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	707,[illegible]	244,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	2,[illegible],180	1,547,[illegible]
Corn, bus	13,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bus	743,[illegible]	704,211	411,641
Rye, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bus	[illegible]	[illegible],875	125,707
Seed, lbs	2,587,388	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Pork, brls	31,969	12,709	16,743
Cut meats, lbs	8,342,162	6,788,998	5,[illegible]
Lard, lbs	5,906,395	3,942,840	2,795,583
Tallow, lbs	390,760	161,793	205,098
Live Hogs, no	154,790	89,087	54,211
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,200	26,384
Beef Cattle, no	88,495	76,366	37,895

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 5th inst., compared with the statements of the three previous weeks:

	Aug. 5.	July 29.	July 22.	July 15.
Flour, bu	10,596	9,063	12,144	22,505
Wheat, bu	107,350	274,462	269,529	98,076
Corn, bu	1,676,260	1,345,217	1,302,916	1,234,317
Oats, bu	287,574	252,501	219,167	297,584

Business during the past week has been active, and the leading markets were firm. The spring crops all over the Northwest are now being harvested, and till these are secured, our receipts of produce will probably be comparatively light. There is still quite a large quantity of old wheat yet unmarketed.

FEDERAL TAXES.

We quote the following from the act passed by Congress on Friday last, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by the assessment and collection of a direct tax and internal duties:"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be, and is hereby, annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be, and is hereby, apportioned to the States, respectively, in manner following:

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE TAX TO THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine	$420,826	Indiana	$904,875
N. Hampshire	218,405	Illinois	1,146,551
Vermont	211,068	Missouri	761,127
Massachusetts	824,581	Kansas	71,743
Rhode Island	116,963	Arkansas	261,886
Connecticut	308,214	Michigan	501,763
New York	2,603,918	Florida	77,522
New Jersey	450,134	Texas	355,106
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	Iowa	452,088
Delaware	74,681	Wisconsin	519,688
Maryland	436,823	California	254,538
Virginia	937,550	Minnesota	108,524
North Carolina	576,194	Oregon	35,140
South Carolina	363,570	New Mexico	62,648
Georgia	584,397	Utah	26,982
Alabama	529,313	Washington	7,755
Mississippi	413,084	Nebraska	19,321
Louisiana	385,886	Nevada	4,592
Ohio	1,567,089	Colorado	22,905
Kentucky	713,695	Dakotah	3,241
Tennessee	669,498	Dist. Columbia	49,437

We have read the law of which the above is one section, hastily, as it is of great length; but we cannot discover that the text provides for the levying of the tax on any other than landed property and the improvements thereon. Section 5 says that "assessors shall, on "the first day of March next, direct and cause "the several assistant assessors in the district "to inquire after and concerning all lands, "lots of ground, with their improvements and "dwelling houses, made liable to taxation "under this act," and section 6, more specifically declares "that the said direct tax laid "by this act shall be assessed and laid on the "value of all lands and lots of ground, with "their improvements and dwelling houses, "which several articles subject to taxation "shall be enumerated and valued by the re"spective assessors, at the rate each of them "is worth in money on the first day of April, "eighteen hundred and sixty-two." The machinery for assessing the property and collecting the tax does not differ materially from that in use in most of the States. The assessors and collectors are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and they in turn are to subdivide their respective districts, appoint deputies, and proceed very much according to established customs.

The portion of the act devoted to Excise is carefully drawn and would seem to be effective. It levies a tax of *five* cents on each gallon of spirits of "first proof or less," and a proportionate tax on spirits of greater strength than first proof, distilled in the United States, which duty shall be paid by the owner, agent or superintendent of the still or other vessel in which said spirits shall have been manufactured. The levy goes into operation on the first day of April, and each manufacturer is required to make oath of the amount of his distillations, under heavy penalties if he attempts fraudulent returns. His books are also liable to examination by the collector, and the punishment for false entries or concealments is very severe.

A duty of two cents per gallon on all ale, beer, porter, or other similar fermented liquor, is also to be collected in the same manner and under the same penalties as in the case of distilled spirits.

THE TAX ON CARRIAGES AND WATCHES.

SEC. 57. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said first day of April next, there shall be paid the following yearly duties upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars	$1
If above fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred dollars	8
If above two hundred, and not exceeding four hundred dollars	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars	22
If above six hundred, and not exceeding eight hundred dollars	30
If above eight hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars	40
If above one thousand dollars	50

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry thereof each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

THE INCOME TAX.

SEC. 64. And be it further enacted, That persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporations earning or having profits, gains and incomes, which profits, gains and incomes are or shall be derived from sources other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividend of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum, on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or State taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act. [illegible]

ing to their local laws and pay over the proceeds to the Federal Government, for which service they are, in lieu of salaries, fees, commissions, &c., allowed a drawback of fifteen per cent.

We should be glad to print the bill entire. It is, however, of inordinate length, making seven and a half columns of the New York *Herald*. Our readers have its main features, with which we trust they will be content.

Kentucky Election—Overwhelming Majority for an unconditional Union.

The returns of the State election in Kentucky, on Monday, for Treasurer and members of the legislature, are so overwhelmingly for the Union, that it is hardly worth while to figure up the vote. Louisville gave 6,000 majority, and elected as Senators, A. R. Semple and James Speed; and as Representatives, John C. Beeman, Nat. Wolfe, Joshua Tevis and W. P. Boone. The secession vote was very small. Jefferson county (except Louisville) gave 1,100 Union majority, and elected John H. Harney, editor of the *Democrat*, as member of the legislature, over ex-Gov. Merriwether. The majority in the State will be over 50,000, which, according to present returns, is perhaps allowing more for the secession vote than it will prove to be. Thus far, none but Unionists are returned to the legislature. The following items are in the papers:

Newport gives James H. Garrard, Union, 1,042 for State Treasurer; no opposition. Elects Baker, Senator, and Webster and Campbell to the House.

Covington gives Garrard 1,796; Terry, (secession), only 11. Elects Col. John F. Fisk, Senator, and Finnell and Smith to the House.

Judge Buckner, Union, was elected over Jas. B. Clay, in Fayette county, by from 500 to 600 majority.

Richard C. Anderson, nephew of Col. Anderson, of Fort Sumter, was elected in Frankfort county by from 300 to 400 majority.

R. W. Jacobs, Union, was elected in Oldham county.

Every place along the line of railroad from Lexington to Covington, except Cynthiana, gave large Union majorities.

The election in Louisville passed off quietly; but late in the afternoon a pistol reconnoitre occurred at the Galt House, between Edward Crittenden and Thomas Selvidge, wherein both were severely injured, the latter probably fatally.

The Lincoln Regiment.

A few days ago the Fox River Regiment was organized at Geneva, and has already been accepted and ordered into camp at Aurora. More companies were offered than could be accepted, and we learn that a new regiment, to be known as the "Lincoln Regiment," is being organized, to afford an opportunity to those companies that were rejected and other companies to get into service. A meeting is to be soon called, of which notice will be given, to take the preliminary steps to complete the organization. Meantime applications for admission to the regiment can be forwarded from companies in any part of the State, addressed to Hon. J. G. Wilson, Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

More Negroes Employed.

A report has come here (Washington) from our Potomac fleet, that the rebels have collected a large force of negroes at Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and have commenced the erection of fortifications there.—*Telegraphic dispatch.*

This is all right and proper in the estimation of the sympathisers with the rebels in our midst. But let any one talk of confiscating and setting free the slaves thus employed against the Union, and what a howl those sympathisers will instantly set up about the horrors and treason of "Abolitionism."

The secession print in this city, which is thinly varnished over with pretended Unionism, never fails to exhibit its rebel leanings whenever the confiscation of slaves employed by traitors to destroy the nation is broached. Its doctrine is, let the Union go to perdition, provided slavery is saved.

Cavalry from Michigan.

Col. Thornton F. Brodhead, of Grosse Isle, Michigan, has been appointed by the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry in Michigan. All accoutrements, together with horses, will be furnished by the Government, as soon as the regiment is full. In addition, recruits will be provided with board and lodging from the time of enlistment until the time of rendezvous. Col. Brodhead has seen actual service in the Mexican war.

Offering More than is Necessary.

A dispatch from Washington says:

It appears that the rebels propose to exchange Messrs. Magraw and Harris for the officers of the privateer Savannah. Harris and Magraw were taken prisoners while proceeding on a mission of mercy under a flag of truce, and the pirates were captured in the act of hostility.

We are not surprised in this in the least. The rebels propose to give more than they need to. Let them wait a little while and the pirates of the Savannah will be liberated on taking the "oath of allegiance."

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Tremont House says:

"Hon. Joseph Holt is on his way to Washington, it is said, to take the place of Cameron, Secretary of War."

Mr. Holt would make an exceedingly able and popular Secretary of War; but the present incumbent has not yet created a vacancy. Is there any probability that one will be made?

For the past few weeks, Mr. Holt has been delivering bold and strong unconditional Union speeches to the people of Kentucky, and has powerfully contributed to counteract the bad effect that the Bull Run disaster to the loyal cause might have on the minds of the people of that State. Holt openly advocated on the stump the strongest kind of coercion for rebels. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws was his platform.

Ellsworth's Zouaves Defunct.

[From N. Y. Tribune of the 5th.]

Several hundred of this regiment are expected to arrive from Washington to-day. There are fully three hundred in the city now, and those expected will include all who left us in the first place, except perhaps a few stragglers. It appears that Col. Farnham is laid up in hospital, though steadily recovering. Lieut. Col. Creger has returned with broken health to this city, having nobly discharged all his duties so long as he was able to keep his feet; and there are to-day but three captains and three companies of the Fire Zouaves to be found at the seat of war—Capt. John B. Leverich with about forty-five or fifty men; Capt. Wildey with forty, and Capt. Curtis with about the same. Capt. Leverich has resumed his old duty of guarding the Government store houses in Alexandria, his men apparently clinging to him better than to any other officer, as may be judged from the fact that on Thursday last of the two other companies but forty men could be found to muster on parade in camp, and of these not more than ten or a dozen expressed themselves willing to mount guard.

The demoralizing influences introduced into their ranks by politicians and outsiders, and tired of the long delays and drawbacks on the part of certain governing officials of this State, who refused to recognize them as a legitimate portion of our army up to the day of battle, are the alleged causes of this state of affairs; and the residue have resolved to break up and go into other organizations. The loss in killed, wounded and missing, on the field of battle, does not exceed 200, notwithstanding the terrible conflict in which they took part, and the great odds against them. The 11th Regiment N. Y. S. V. is therefore vacant. Its place will be filled up by the first reliable organization applying for the position. Most of the captains and lieutenants, and all the good men, intend to go into either the 2d Regiment Fire Zouaves, McLeod Murphy's Regiment, or the Mozart and Tammany Regiments. None of the deserters are to be allowed to join any organization if their brethren in arms can prevent them.

The colors of the regiment will be placed in Firemen's Hall, and kept as mementoes of the past. Such of the line officers, sergeants, and privates of the regiment as deserve promotion will undoubtedly be appointed to places where they may yet win fresh honors and distinction.

From Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5, 1861.

Col. Black's Regiment, nine hundred strong, left last evening for Harrisburg, where they will be armed. There is great military enthusiasm here. Twelve hundred troops from the West passed through this morning. Three hundred regulars from Dacotah, left this afternoon for Washington, in charge of Lieut. Day. The Paymaster arrived to-day. The Pennsylvania Twelfth and Thirteenth will be paid Monday and mustered out Tuesday. Enlisting going on rapidly.

WISCONSIN TROOPS.—Five companies of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, under command of Col. Payne, have arrived in Washington. [illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

The Iowa boys at Bird's Point—The "Bloody Nineteenth"—Ross' Regiment—Buel's Battery—Seven Regiments on the Point—Hot Weather.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Aug. 5, 1861.

The troops down on the fleet accompanying Gen. Fremont, debarked at Bird's Point on Saturday. Their tents are pitched above the fortifications and the railroad depot, covering the great common from the river back to the woods. Quite a change, too, it makes in the appearance of things in that locality. Five thousand addition to the population of a village, even in these war times, is something of an item. The life of the place seems revived; and I doubt not that a visit from Gen. Pillow is more than ever our nearly hoped for. There are 8,000 *good* troops over there now—more than a match, with their defenses, for a world of secessionists.

The splendid Iowa Second, which for two or three months past has been the terror of the evil-doing rebels of Northwestern Missouri, is there, in full force, with their trophies of war around them. They have a couple of pieces of artillery taken from the secesh of St. Joseph. One of them—captured by Lieut. Slaymaker—is of new construction, the invention of a St. Joseph secesh. It will carry a pound ball, and loads at the breech. When taken, the secesh owner refused to tell the boys how to load it—said he would swing first. But he was saved the necessity of swinging, for the boys very soon learned the "how" of the thing, and they can now manage it to perfection, sending a ball, at 500 yards, with an accuracy that would credit the secesh inventor. I am free to say that the Sunday evening parade of this regiment was about the finest military spectacle I have ever witnessed.

The Colonel of the regiment, Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, is at Washington City, but his command is ably administered by the under officers of his staff. I have especial words of commendation, from officers and men, for Major M. M. Crocker and Adjutant N. P. Chipman. The last named officer, in particular, is spoken of as a splendid soldier and most indefatigable worker. Major Crocker and Adjutant Chipman seem to be the pets of the regiment, and, now that the elevation of Col. Curtis to a Brigade Generalship is a fixed fact, will likely share the honors of promotion.

Col. Turchin's "bloody Nineteenth"—as Missouri secessionists style them—is in fine condition, and one would think, at seeing their parades, and orderly conduct in camp and on drill, that they are not the terribly blood-thirsty individuals the Missourians represent them to be. And indeed, I am satisfied that a gross injustice has been done the brave soldiers of this regiment. They took only such property in Missouri, as necessity compelled them to, and invariably accounted for such as was taken, when it was known to be owned by Unionists.

They did good service in North Missouri and—brave fellows that they are!—you will find that they will give a good account of themselves in this part of the State. No more the "bloody Nineteenth," then, from their fellow-patriots of the North! Let the appellation remain the peculiar property of its originators, and the brave soldiers who bear it indeed prove a "bloody" foe to the traitor hordes that are to-day desecrating the soil of Missouri.

The 17th Illinois, under command of Col. Leonard F. Ross, exhibits a capital state of discipline. The troops of this command have been doing the country a noble service among the rebels of North Missouri, and they come here with established reputation for "pluck." Look out for the record of the 17th—it will be a good one, my word for it.

I have not seen the drill of the Home Guard detachment, that accompanied Gen. Fremont here, nor have I any acquaintance with its officers or men, but judging from the fine, athletic, soldierly appearance of its members, I can safely predict a brilliant career for them. They are some 1,200 strong and splendidly armed.

Capt. Buel's battery of six rifled cannon is a big feature of the new arrival. Main dependence is placed on this arm of the service, and inasmuch as Pillow is particularly strong in this line, Capt. Buel will have a fine opportunity to exhibit the superiority of Northern artillerists. And I don't for a moment question the issue, supported as he will be by the splendid artillerymen, who, for three months past, have been drilling in Camp Defiance.

Lieut. Willard and suite came "home" on the Alton. The boys look in fine condition. They have been on the constant go, chasing secessionists by rail, by water and upon land. They shipped and unshipped their guns just *twenty-one* times, but—miserable to tell!—got "nary" a shot at secession humanity.

They promise to make the "fur fly" in satisfaction of their disappointments, whenever opportunity offers.

Gen. Fremont went up river Saturday evening on board his "flag ship"—the Alton. The remaining boats of the fleet have also gone somewhere up stream, but whereaway, or when to return, nobody knows. I am of opinion they have gone for troops, but an "opinion" about the purposes or movements of Gen. Fremont amounts to very little. There is one thing he can certainly excel all others in doing—keeping his own counsel. No one—not even his private secretary—knew the destination of the other day's expedition from St. Louis, and until the boats rounded at Bird's Point, every man was in ignorance of it.

What, then, the idea of this Bird's Point reinforcement is—whether for simple defense or aggressive movement—it is nonsense to speculate. In the own good time of General Fremont, we shall know all about it. This much we now know—seven splendid regiments of troops are now encamped on the Point. Col. Lawler's regiment (the 2?d Illinois) are under marching orders, the intention being (as it is understood) to move six or seven miles out on the Charleston road, forming the advance column of the army.

How soon the rear columns are to move, your correspondent has no means of knowing. News from below is to the effect that the rebels are still gathering about New Madrid. They show no disposition, however, as yet, to interfere with our Bird's Point encampment. Fremont's arrival seems to have given a new life to military matters here.

The brigade is about full, and should the thought-to-be contemplated Missouri expedition not come off for eight or ten days, the gallant boys of the First will be ready for the movement. By the middle of the week the Paymaster's work will be over, and the three months' men all gone.

For a few days past it has been exceedingly hot, the thermometer ranging from 96 to 104. Not a breath of air has been stirring, and the close, enveloping heat has been almost unendurable. Yesterday, however, clouds blew up from the southwest, and the grateful fanning of the wind was as water to the fainting.

L. C.

Wonderful Romances by Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Confederation*, writes from Richmond as follows:

The accounts of the great battle continue to come in by instalments. I saw President Davis this morning, who gave me many interesting particulars.

Their appointments were magnificent. They had 62 pieces of artillery of the very best character. Sherman's battery, that had a romantic reputation; the West Point battery; the Rhode Island battery; all magnificent guns, and from which not a single discharge had been made. We captured the whole—the Rhode Island battery, with 62 horses all harnessed to it, and ready for action. Their muskets, rifles, pistols, bayonets, &c., were superb—of these it is said we shall get from 10,000 to 20,000. Cartouche boxes, knapsacks, India rubber great coats by the wagon load. Ammunition, a boundless quantity. Of provisions, fifty wagon loads had already been hauled without making any impression on their stores. President Davis told me the quantity was supposed to be sufficient for the supply of an army of 50,000 men for a campaign. The killed and wounded of the enemy are estimated at seven thousand to ten thousand men, and of prisoners, two thousand are already in hand, and they continue still to arrive from the front.

Gen. Scott, in a splendid carriage drawn by six horses, passed part of the day at Centreville; Mrs. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and other ladies were with him. One was a lady of Centreville, with whom Gen. McGowan afterwards spent the evening. Gen. Scott said amongst other pleasant things, that he had Davis and Beauregard in the palm of his hand, and before night would crush them thus—closing his hand like a vice. Nearly all the members of Congress had come over to view the battle at a safe distance.

Between five and six hundred prisoners were brought in last night, and more are on the way. Many of them do not hesitate to say that they are better treated here and better fed as prisoners, than they were in their own army as soldiers.

The President says their preparations were perfect for a victorious march to Richmond. They seized bills of fare issued by General McDowell for dinners to be provided for him; he had even arranged his cuisine for his first dinner in Richmond.

Senator Wilson had arranged for a dinner party at Centreville, and had, among other things, about twenty baskets of champagne, which he was compelled to leave behind him. He fled in the disguise of the driver of a cart.

Scott and Raymond.

It is not improbable that Gen. Scott has been selling Mr. Raymond. [illegible]

GEN. BUTLER ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The Confiscation Act—No Slaves of Rebels should be Given Back—What Should be Done with Them? Set Them Free.

The following interesting letter from Gen. Butler has been received at the War Department. It will be read with great interest:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1861.

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: By an order received on the morning of the 26th July, from Major-General Dix, by a telegraphic order from Lieutenant-General Scott, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this department, four regiments and a half, including Col. Baker's California Regiment, to Washington, via Baltimore. This order reached me at two o'clock a. m., by special boat from Baltimore. Up to and at the time of the order, I had been preparing for an advanced movement by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown, and especially by seizing a large quantity of negroes who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then throwing up intrenched works to enable me to hold the town with a small force, while I advanced up the York or James river. In the village of Hampton there were a large number of negroes, composed in a great measure of women and children of the men who had fled thither within my lines for protection, who had escaped from marauding parties of rebels who had been gathering up able-bodied blacks to aid them in constructing their batteries on the James and York rivers. I had employed the men in Hampton in throwing up intrenchments, and they were working zealously and efficiently at that duty, saving our soldiers from that labor under the gleam of the mid-day sun. The women were earning substantially their own subsistence in washing, marketing, and taking care of the clothes of the soldiers, and rations were being served out to the men who worked for the support of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of troops, leaving me scarcely 5,000 men outside the Fort, including the force at Newport News, all these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton, fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed it was a most distressing sight, to see these poor creatures, who had trusted to the protection of the arms of the United States, and who aided the troops of the United States in their enterprise, to be thus obliged to flee from their homes and the homes of their masters, who had deserted them, and become fugitives from fear of the return of the Rebel soldiery, who had threatened to shoot the men who had wrought for us, and to carry off the women, who had served us, to a worse than Egyptian bondage. I have therefore now within the Peninsula, this side of Hampton Creek, 900 negroes, 300 of whom are able-bodied men, 30 of whom are men substantially past hard labor, 175 women, 225 children under the age of 10 years, and 170 between 10 and 18 years, and many more coming in. The questions which this state of facts present are very embarrassing.

First—What shall be done with them? and *Second*, What is their state and condition?

"Upon these questions I desire the instructions of the Department.

"The first question, however, may perhaps be answered by considering the last. Are these men, women and children slaves? Are they free? Is their condition that of men, women and children, or of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their *status* was under the constitution and laws, we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that *status*? When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negro fit to work in the trenches, as property liable to be used in aid of rebellion, and so contraband of war, that condition of things was in so far met as I then and still believe, on a legal and constitutional basis. But now a new series of questions arise. Passing by women, the children certainly cannot be treated on that basis; if property, they must be considered the incumbrance, rather than the auxiliary of an army, and, of course, in no possible legal relation, could be treated as contraband. Are they property? If they were so, they have been left by their masters and owners, deserted, thrown away, abandoned, like the wrecked vessel upon the ocean. Their former possessors and owners, have causelessly, traitorously, rebelliously, and, to carry out the figure, practically abandoned them to be swallowed up by the winter storm of starvation. If property, do they not become the property of the salvors? but we, their salvors, do not need and will not hold such property and will assume no such ownership; has not therefore all proprietary relation ceased? Have they not become thereupon men, women and children? No longer under ownership of any kind, the fearful relicts of fugitive masters, have they not by their masters' acts, and the state of war, assumed the condition, which we hold to be the normal one, of those made in God's image? Is not every constitutional, legal and moral requirement, as well to the runaway master as their relinquished slaves, thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as men and women. If not free born, yet free, manumitted, sent forth from the hand that held them never to be reclaimed.

"Of course if this reasoning thus imperfectly set forth is correct, my duty as a humane man is very plain. I should take the same care of these men, women and children, houseless, homeless and unprovided for, as I would of the same number of men, women, and children who for their attachment to the Union had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States. I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated, that an order had been issued by General McDowell in his department, substantially forbidding all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines, or being harbored there. Is that order to be enforced in all Military Departments? If so, who are to be considered fugitive slaves? Is a slave to be considered fugitive, whose master runs away and leaves him? Is it forbidden to the troops to aid or harbor within their lines the negro children who are found therein, or is the soldier, when their march has destroyed their means of subsistence, to allow them to starve because he has driven off the rebel master?

"Now shall the commander of regiment or battalion sit in judgment upon the question, whether any given black man has fled from his master, or his master fled from him? Indeed, how are the freeborn to be distinguished? Is one any more or less a fugitive slave because he has labored upon the rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I understand it, he is to be harbored. By the reception of which, are the rebels most to be distressed, by taking those who have wrought all the rebel masters desired, masked their battery, or those who refused to labor and left the battery unmasked.

"I have very decided opinions upon the subject of this order. It does not become me to criticise it, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the Government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reasoning, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicates.

"In a loyal State I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which constituted the wealth of that State and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration.

"Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War directly upon this question, as it involves some political considerations as well as propriety of military action.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

Desperate Fight on the St. Louis Levee.

There was a dreadful private fight this morning between two hands employed on one of the Government boats at the levee. The fight grew out of a verbal quarrel on some personal matter. It was a hand to hand conflict with bowie knives, and both parties fought with brutal ferocity. They were both cut in a dozen places, and red from head to foot with blood, before a fatal thrust was made. John Connors, the one who received the wound, supposed to be mortal, fell on receiving the wound, and was carried from the corner of Morgan street and the levee to the health office on Chesnut street with the knife remaining where it was plunged in his back. Thomas Smith, the other combatant, was carried to the public lodging house, a bloody spectacle, but not dangerously injured. St. Louis has been the scene, for some time past, of frequent bloody fights between individuals.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Secessionists Killed in Kentucky.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of secessionists was held according to call, in Milburn, Ballard county, Ky., at which were present a number of Union men. A fracas occurred, and about a hundred shots were fired, the fight having been commenced by one Elliot, a secessionist. The Union men had the best of it. A young man named Owens killed the two brothers Elliot, and Thomas, another secessionist, was wounded. The only damage done the Union party was that one of them, Jackson, was wounded. Milburn is about 20 miles from the Mississippi. The secessionists were drummed up [illegible] and Mr. Owens got to Cairo on Saturday morning, seeking for [illegible]

BALTIMORE, [illegible] any moment from Old Point to-day. The laundry of Pool & Hunt, of Baltimore county, [illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lyon Drives Back McCulloch.

ANOTHER BATTLE DAILY EXPECTED.

Gallant Exploits of Cavalry.

CAPE GIRARDEAU STILL THREATENED.

Colonel McArthur Sent from Cairo.

OTHER REINFORCEMENTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Adjournment of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861.

THE WHOLE BATCH CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed all nominations made for Brigadier Generals, and all, or nearly all, the nominations to the army regiments, including that of Major Emory, of Maryland, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Cavalry.

KENTUCKY ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, informed the House that the result of the election in his State, on Monday, was overwhelmingly for an unconditional maintainance of the Union. The first to be admitted into it, after the adoption of the Constitution, she would be the last to leave it. The announcement was received with prolonged applause and the clapping of hands, both on the floor and in the galleries. The traitor Burnett was conveniently absent during these scenes. He preferred to enjoy the news alone, removed from the public gaze.

TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

A pleasure trip is being made to Mount Vernon, to-day, in one of the Potomac steamers, for the benefit of Prince Napoleon, who is accompanied by Secretary Seward and a large party. A detachment of our troops are stationed nearest to the old Mansion, on the Virginia side, but there is a rebel force not far distant, and it is feared lest the party may be in danger from rebel pickets. It is not as safe now, as formerly, to visit the resting place of Washington.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Of the Brigadier Generals confirmed by the Senate only Generals Anderson and Rosencrans are placed in the regular army list, the others being for the volunteer service. Those not hitherto named are Col. J. Wolcott Phelps of the Vermont 1st; A. S. Williams and Israel P. Richardson of Michigan, and Gov. Sprague and Col. Burnside of Rhode Island. Gen. McClelland of Illinois has earned his honors this session.

MINISTER TO ROME.

Gov. Alex. W. Randall of Wisconsin has been confirmed Minister to Rome, vice King, who prefers to serve in the war. John P. Lovejoy of Iowa, brother of Owen Lovejoy, is also confirmed as Consul to Callao.

FREE SPEECH AT MANASSAS.

A trustworthy fugitive from Memphis describes the whipping of several men and one woman—a school teacher—for a very little free speech.

OUR GULF SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has had advices of the capture off Galveston of eight schooners, and the running ashore of three sloops. A sloop attempting to run the blockade at St. Marks, was captured, with the family of Adjutant General Holland on board.

NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

The New Jersey regiments have been brigaded under Brig. Gen. Phillip Kearney.

SUPPLY OF RIFLED CANNON.

Within a day or two 30 or 40 splendid rifled guns have arrived. We are better provided with artillery already than before the affair of Bull Run.

DIPLOMATIC MYSTERIES.

There is wonder in diplomatic circles at the omission of all the Ambassadors, save Lord Lyons, from the dinner to Prince Napoleon. Special indignation is felt that the Italian Minister was excluded.

LATER—10 P. M.

THE TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

Prince Napoleon was gone all day to Mount Vernon and returned safely this evening. The party saw no rebel soldiers. The Prince declined the offer of an armed steamer with a flag of truce. The party returned much delighted with the trip.

OUSTING THE SECESSION CLERKS.

Many changes have been quietly made in the Departments.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF BULL RUN.

General Scott has received General McDowell's report of the disaster at Bull Run.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, August 6—10 P. M.

The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments are making ample arrangements for the reception and care of the new regiments to encamp here. Camp Butler has been duly organized, and troops are arriving hourly from the Central and Southern portions of the State. The companies North are necessarily delayed by the harvesting, but are hurrying to take the places assigned them in the respective Congressional District regiments. A full list of all accepted companies would have been made known to the public when the orders for their acceptance were received, but many tenders on the roll of the Adjutant-General date as far back as April, and to give them a fair hearing it was necessary to give all, as they appear respectively on the list, due notice of an opportunity now to be admitted to service; and many of them having gone into independent regiments or disbanded, it became necessary to ascertain by telegraph and mail the companies ready for the new call.

The officers of the Government and the Adjutant General have been laboriously engaged in this work ever since the reception of orders from the War Department. Many of the companies respond favorably, and the regiments will doubtless soon be made up.

Some counties have tendered a much larger number of companies than others in proportion to population. The county of Adams, for instance, tenders 19 companies, and in this apportionment is only entitled to three; while counties north and east, entitled to one or two companies each, have not reported any. Gov. Yates directs that each county shall be heard from before more than the proportion shall be taken from the larger counties, which will have the effect to equalize representation in each district.

The only district which seems deficient is Cook; occasioned, it is presumed, by the fact of companies heretofore tendered having found a place in the Independent regiments formed in Chicago.

Events transpiring on our southern border foreshadow a crisis that makes us most sanguine[illegible] to serve our country [illegible] Therefore, let [illegible] who have claims to admittance in the new [illegible]

Four companies belonging to the Second Regiment of cavalry have arrived: Capt. Fullerton's of Mason, Adj. Hay's of Pike, the Mather Dragoons (Capt. Bowman) of Pitt, and the Alton company, Capt. Moore. Col. Hick's Regiment and the companies of Capt. Ritter of Mason, and Capt. [illegible] of Sangamon county, are all at Camp Butler. The [illegible] county companies of infantry, and Capt. [illegible] Cavalry, are to arrive to-morrow.

[illegible]

short notice, to-night, for Quincy; thence immediately to enter into active service in Missouri.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Sharp Skirmish near Springfield between Lyon's and McCulloch's forces—Small Loss on each side.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FRANKLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.

Intelligence has just been received here of a battle fought last Friday, the 2d, at Dug Spring, 19 miles south of Springfield, between Gen. Lyon's forces, 8,000 strong, and the rebel troops of McCulloch, estimated at 15,000. Lyon's loss was 8 killed and 30 wounded. McCulloch's, 40 killed and 40 wounded. Gen. Lyon seized 80 stands of arms, 15 horses and several wagons of provisions. 27 United States cavalry came suddenly on the enemy's infantry, estimated at 4,000, rode on them, and created a stampede among them. They cut their way through the enemy and came back with a loss of 5 men. The cavalry charge was most brave; several of the enemy were found on the field with heads cloven entirely through by the force of the sabre strokes.

The enemy retreated during the night to McCulloch's store, a few miles south. Gen. Lyon took possession of the battle field. His pickets were fired upon on Saturday morning, and a fight was momentarily expected. The reports last Sunday morning of a battle then going on are not authentic.

There are rumors of a large force of rebels west of Springfield, and an attack is still expected.

[To the Associated Press.]
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 3.

A battle occurred to-day at Dug Spring, 19 miles south of this place, between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel troops under Ben. McCulloch, in which 8 of the former were killed and 30 wounded, and 40 of the latter killed and 40 wounded. Gen. Lyon took eighty stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons. 270 United States cavalry made a charge upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been four thousand and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of 5 men. The charge was most gallant and terrible; several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through. The enemy retired during the night, and General Lyon took possession of the field. Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield. Particulars as soon as possible.

FROM CAIRO.

A Day of Excitement—Col. McArthur Sent to Cape Girardeau With Eight Hundred Men.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 6—10 P. M.

To-day has been characterized by *two* movements—a variation on the quiet programme for some weeks past—and both of these were by the Chicago troops. These movements were sending Col. McArthur, with a battalion of the 12th regiment to reinforce Colonel Marsh at Cape Girardeau, and the removal of Captain Smith's Company A, Chicago Light Artillery from Camp Smith to a new location within the levee, near the Mississippi shore and adjacent to Col. McArthur's camp.

Advices from Col. Marsh last evening represent his position at Cape Girardeau immediately threatened by the near approach of a strong force of rebels under the command of the lesser Jeff., of Missouri, and asking for reinforcements. Col. McArthur received orders to hold ready four companies of his 12th Regiment, and to those were added four pieces of artillery. These embarked on the steamers Istan and "B," at 7 A. M. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the new men, and very many of the discharged three months men, though paid off a day or two since, begged and obtained permission to be of the party. The force was thus increased, as also by the addition of the two more companies, to about 800 men. Forty-eight rounds of cartridges was served out to the men, and the steamers left amid great enthusiasm on board and on the levee. There was no mistaking the ardor of the boys to meet the enemy. There was not a particle of "funk" visible among either officers or men; although confronted by the fact that the rebels were in superior force, even after this reinforcement should arrive.

The city has rung with rumors all day, giving all possible shades of the reported result at Cape Girardeau. But a gun steamer arriving here in the middle of the afternoon, reported Col. McArthur's arrival at the Cape and all quiet. A strong reinforcement of men, and a heavy field battery, was also sent down from the St. Louis Arsenal, by Gen. Fremont, and unless they should be needed, Col. McArthur's detachment will return and resume their camp here.

Camp Smith has been deserted by Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, who are now, as before stated, in town. Lieutenant Willard, with a portion of the company, is still at Bird's Point. Captain Taylor's company B, is rapidly receiving its full outfit, and quite a number of horses were sent over to Capt. Taylor to-day. Col. Turchin's regiment is quietly in camp on the Missouri side.

Capt Lattimer, of the seceded steamer "Cheney," has come back to-day, fully persuaded that he and the Illinois Central Railroad, have that amount of investment in the Cotton Levee. The Cheney was seized last week and her return promised in four days. She is now at Memphis.

The "reliable gentleman" still continues to arrive here from the South several times a day, with startling reports from below; but of one thing be assured—that what the officers here know they learn from other and better sources, and do not notice their information with the public.

Col. Cook's 7th Illinois regiment broke up their camp at Mound City this morning, and have gone into camp here.

The steamer Warsaw has been moved off the Ohio levee as a floating hospital, attached to Dr. Sim's brigade hospital, and under charge of Assistant Surgeon Burke. A new brick building, well located and airy, will soon be occupied by Dr. Sim.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Treasury Department has received advices of the most encouraging character in relation to the National Loan. There is no doubt but that the loan will be taken.

It is undeniable that the rebels continue to receive supplies of arms from Maryland. A day or two since a wagon broke down near Millersville, in Anne Arundel county, Md., about midway between Annapolis and the Junction, and on examination was found to contain arms. The inhabitants permitted it to proceed as soon as it had been repaired. Every road leading to southern Maryland is now closed and watched by our forces.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Secretary Seward, the French Minister, and others, have gone to Mt. Vernon in a Government steamer.

Gen. Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and it is now stated that no immediate change will be made in command of the post, except that it is expected that Gen. Butler will return here before another advancement.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commodore Goldsboro, of the United States steamer Union, dated Hampton Roads, yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the B. T. Martin, of Boston, which had been in possession of the rebels.

It appears by other official advices from the Gulf Squadron, that on the 4th of July, off Galveston, the United States steamer South Carolina captured six schooners; on the 5th 2, and ran one ashore; on the 6th one; and on the 7th one—making in all 11 sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the Shark, Venus, Ann Ryan, M. C. Garfield, Louisa, Dart, Cornelia, Falcon, Geo. Baker and Sam. Houston. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags and thirty-one bags containing express matter. On the 22d July, off St. Marks, Florida, the Mohawk captured the sloop Geo. B. Sloat, attempting to run the blockade. There were, as passengers on board, the wife, three children and servants of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secreted it on her person. As the Captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady, who was [illegible]

[illegible]

The Navy Department [illegible]

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. DIXON, of Conn., moved to suspend the 26th rule of the Senate to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a resolution and have it passed the same day; agreed to. He then presented a resolution to pay Hon. Asbury Dickens his salary as Clerk of the Senate, for one year from the present time. Passed. It amounts to $3,000.

The bill to punish certain crimes against the United States was taken up and passed.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution of Mr. May, regarding the Baltimore Police Commissioners, by 4 yeas and 31 nays.

All papers relative to the Kansas contested seat were ordered printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the joint resolution approving of all the acts of the President. The motion was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson, Ten Eyck and Wilmot. Total 20.

NAYS—Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Polk, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson. Total 21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that at an early part of this session, Senators were very anxious to vote for this resolution approving of all the acts of the President. Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it was a sign.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have all the benefit of such an argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said he was not ready to vote for the resolution until after further consideration.

By consent, a resolution was passed to pay Frederick P. Stanton, who contested the seat of Senator Lane, of Kansas, his mileage.

Mr. KING then moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to. The Senate at 12:15 adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon and adjourned *sine die.*

The Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.

Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers by the addition of four dollars per month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dollars per month.

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for their homes. Senator Latham will not return to California during the recess.

The nominations for brigadier-generals have all been confirmed by the Senate.

The Rescued Prize Vessels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Brigs Naiad, Machias and Ben Dunning, seized by the privateer Sumter near Cienfuegos, arrived at this port to-day. They were released by the order of the Spanish Government, and sailed under convoy of the United States steamer Crusader as far as Cape Antonio.

Movements of Mr. Crittenden.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Hon. John J. Crittenden arrived here this P. M., and made a highly patriotic speech this evening in Capitol Square, to a large and enthusiastic audience. He leaves here at 9 o'clock to-night for Cincinnati.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Dwelling House or Store, with lot or on leased lot, in value of $1,000 or $2,000, [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 334.

WANTED—A Situation as Carriage Driver, by a sober man who can give good references. A private family preferred. Address "B. C.," Post Office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—The person who took up a Bay Mare, attached to a buggy, on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street, between three and four o'clock P. M. yesterday (Tuesday), is requested to leave it, with carriage, at Gilbert Hubbard & Co.'s, [illegible]. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

BOARDING.—One gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family at 176 State street. Reference required.

LOST! LOST!!—On Tuesday morning I lost a Power of Attorney, with the Notarial seal of Nelson Thomasson attached, and a written agreement enclosed therein, somewhere on the West Side. The finder of the above will be well rewarded by leaving them at the office of Nelson Thomasson, Esq. JAMES O'BRIAN.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A marble front House, with southeast front, near Union Park (West Division) for sale on very favorable terms. [illegible] 51 Clark street. E. C. WILDER, Agent.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN NEWS.
THE "LOUISVILLE COURIER,"
Published Daily and Weekly at Louisville, Ky., by the "Louisville Courier Printing Company," is an earnest advocate of Southern Rights, and gives especial attention to the publication of the
LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!
[illegible]
W. N. HALDEMAN, Treasurer Courier Printing Company, Louisville, Ky.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. [illegible]
SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

WARRANTY DEEDS—From the Tribune Office, for sale at Tribune Office.
SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
LEASES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
MORTGAGES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
JUSTICES' BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
SHERIFF'S BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
SHIPPING ARTICLES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
NATURALIZATION PAPERS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

TO THE SEASHORE.
SEA BATHING
AND
Excursion Trips to the Seashore.
PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
White Mountains, &c.
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA [illegible]

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES
The Only Machine Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK
[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion. [illegible]
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Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 52 Lake street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, August 8th, [illegible] PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 52 Lake street. A Large and Assorted Sale of WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. CROCKERY WARE AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 9th, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 52 Lake street. TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 15th, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at our Salesroom, 52 Lake st., two new superior MARBLE BED Patent Cushion BILLIARD TABLES [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 52 Lake street. Large and peremptory sale of New Pianos and Melodeons at Auction. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., AT GROCERY AND REAL ESTATE Auction Salesroom, 50 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

100 PACKAGES LIQUORS AT AUCTION. (To pay advance charges.) WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesroom, 46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN-ST., [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. DILLON, Previous to his departure for Laura Keene's Theatre, New York. Mr. A. D. BRADLEY has kindly volunteered and will appear on this occasion. THREE EXCELLENT PIECES, SONGS AND DANCES. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7th, the performance will commence with THE TWO GREGORIES. [illegible] BREACH OF PROMISE. [illegible] MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. [illegible] Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS [illegible]

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 178 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, MASSEY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Bathing Apparatus, AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

It is now five weeks since this extra session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress was convened, and there are yet no signs of a speedy adjournment. The House vainly tries to hurry up matters by sending to the Senate resolutions to dissolve; but the Senate suffers them to sleep upon the table. The House, being much the larger body, would, one would think, move more slowly—after the rule in mechanical philosophy in such cases made and provided; but the axiom, although both bodies are sufficiently mechanical, is exactly reversed. While the House is through with its business, and ready to go home, the Senate is still higgling over the *minutiae* of military bills, and suffering honorable gentlemen to make noodles of themselves at the rate of an hour or two apiece per day. At a moment when the country is plunged into a war, in which everything dear and vital to its citizens is at stake—when our people are rushing to battle and every man's pursuits dwindle into nothingness before the mighty occupation of saving the country, our politicians cannot forego the luxury of stump-speaking, when nothing that they may say can arrest the attention of the country, or have the smallest influence upon the result.

Not even Senators themselves listen to the speeches that are made. Twice in one day, in discussing the bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Senator Trumbull had to pause and regret that he could not command the attention of Senators to an explanation of the bill. The fact is, every man, be he politician or private citizen, has long ago made up his mind that *the war must go through;* and having settled the one grand question, all discussion of details seems frivolous and a waste of time. Senators sit deaf in their capacious arm-chairs, their thoughts occupied in organizing new regiments for the war, or their pens racing swiftly over paper in discharging arrears of correspondence, while the abortive eloquence of the Honorable gentleman falls upon the ear in vain.

Nor do the public manifest any more interest in these worn-out themes of discussion. The galleries, which once were thronged with fair women and eager men, which rustled with silks and vibrated with the hum of applause, are now like a banquet-hall deserted, or thinly attended by a few curious spectators, mostly of the military persuasion. Meanwhile the stolid Senate drones on, filling week after week, of what was to have been but a fortnight session, with the same unvarying round of petty discussion, seemingly all unconscious of the value of time or the expectations of the country.

Not only must nearly every Senator make a long speech on some subject, (usually selecting "the war for the maintainance of the Government" as a particularly fresh and untrodden field,) but every Senator must speak half a dozen times on the same bill, and repeat himself endlessly on the trivialities thereof. Thus, Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware made fourteen speeches one day, by way of defining his position, explaining his definition, qualifying his explation, replying to an inquiry, repeating his replication, correcting his opponent, amending his correction, and so on, piling speech upon speech, in a style which put to shame even the amazing fertility of a circumlocutory lawyer, who bamboozles the court with his pleas, answers, demurrers, rebutters, sur-rebutters, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, &c., until the original subject-matter of the case is completely enveloped in a mist of cobwebs from which the acutest intellect must struggle hard to extricate it.

The House of Representatives has found it necessary to dam up the flood of debate, by erecting dykes in the shape of one hour rules, previous questions, calls to order, &c. And during this extra session, it has gone further, and limited debate on nearly all bills to five minutes—thus putting a martingale on the frisky and frivolous propensities of one hundred and seventy professional stump orators. The result is seen in the prompt dispatch of business before alluded to, and in a net saving to the country of countless reams of paper and quantities of first quality printers' ink, in diffusing useless political knowledge. This does not cut off debate, as any member by moving an amendment can get a chance to speak five minutes, and to speak more than once. And if a man can't say something to the purpose in the space of five minutes, the chances are that he never can at all.

In the Senate, on the other hand, there is no limitation as to time, and no previous question to cut off debate. The consequence is seen in the vast and prosy mass of repetitions, literature with which they cause the press to groan, and afflict the reporters and the country. That *cacoethes loquendi*, which the Roman rhetorician so inveighed against, possesses nearly all the members of the American Congress. The Congressman is generally a lawyer, and, as the old lady remarked of her hopeful boy, who was about spreading his callow wings in the atmosphere of a County Court, "He's a *tonguey* lad, and I reckon he'll go to Congress in abeout tew years"! So our hopeful gentlemen of the bar who contrive to get elected to most of the seats of political power and profit, seem to be gifted with lingual accomplishments which they are never chary of exhibiting to an admiring world. The country is cursed by talk. Give us action!

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we rejoice to learn that Congress has stopped talking and—adjourned *sine die.*

ILLINOIS FINANCES—THE NEW STATE LOAN.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, passed at the extra session last Spring, and approved May 2d, 1861, the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer were authorized to contract a six per cent. loan, and issue bonds therefor, for two millions of dollars. The loan thus authorized, or so much of it as may be necessary, is to be used to suppress the rebellion in the so-called seceding States—and as such it is strictly within the limits of the Constitution. The authority to pass such laws is contained in Art. 3, Sec. 37; and by that clause of the Constitution the Legislature is expressly prohibited from contracting a permanent debt except for war purposes. This wise provision of the Constitution is one of the strongest guarantees to the soundness of the financial policy of the State. Under it and the clause under which the two mill tax is collected and applied to the payment of the principal of the State debt, while neighboring States have been loaning their credit to railways, and becoming nearly bankrupt, the debt of Illinois, not including the canal debt, for the liquidation of which the resources of the canal are abundant, has been reduced from about $17,000,000 in 1850, as shown by the report of the Senate Finance Committee, Nov. 30, 1860, to $10,346,017.06. The subsequent payments of Jan. 1, 1861, must have reduced it, in round numbers, to about ten millions of dollars.

The value of the new issue of two millions of dollars depends upon the present indebtedness of the State, and its means of paying the interest and principal, and the additional sum authorized for war purposes. The whole, exclusive of the canal debt, will be about $12,000,000. The canal debt, for the payment of which that property and its revenues are pledged, as shown by the report of the committee above referred to, was on the 30th of November last, $2,778,965. Of this sum, nearly $600,000 has been paid from the resources of the canal, and the balance will be paid in the same way. Hence that may be neglected in our estimate of the ability of the State of Illinois to meet her bonded indebtedness, and after scrutinizing the following facts, it is believed shrewd capitalists will place her credit on a par with that of New York, Massachusetts, and the most favored States.

In the first place, as above stated, no debt can be contracted except for war purposes. The policy of the State is to pay her debts, as shown by the fact that within the last ten years about seven million dollars of indebtedness have been liquidated. This has been done without oppressing our people, as the tax for State purposes is only 6 7 10 mills upon the dollar. To meet the interest on the new loan, an additional tax is levied—*vide* Sec. 9 of the law authorizing it to be made. The entire taxable property of the State is, rated at from one-quarter to a third of its actual value as shown by the Auditor's report of December 1st, 1860, $366,702,053. The amount of property, with the present rate of taxation, shows that the State has ample resources to meet the small addition to be made to her present indebtedness. Were it ten times as much the security would be equally good. The State suffers no losses from depreciation on paper currency. All her receipts and disbursements are made in coin.

In addition to the taxes, the State receives from the Illinois Central Railroad, perpetually, seven per cent. of its entire earnings. The last two semi-annual payments amounted to $177,537.32—equal to six per cent interest on nearly $3,000,000. The receipts from this source will increase rapidly with the growing prosperity of the State.

A glance at the growth of Illinois in wealth and population, for the last ten years, ought to convince any one that her bonds are as safe as those of any other State. Her population in 1850 was 851,470; in 1860 it had increased to 1,711,753, showing a more rapid development than any other State. Within the last decade, Illinois, while paying seven millions of her indebtedness, rose from the eleventh to the fourth State in the Union. In 1850, we had but 95 miles of railway; we now have 2,850 miles in operation. They cross the State in all directions, and with our lakes and navigable rivers, not a farm in the State is fifty miles from a cash market for all its products.

The wealth of a people results mainly from their ability to produce a surplus of products above their own immediate wants. The shipments of staple articles from Chicago, the commercial capital of Illinois, in 1850, 1860 and for seven months of the present year will afford some idea of the growth of the State within the last ten years. The facts contained in the following table are more convincing than pages of speculation and argument:

Table of Shipments from Chicago for the Years

	1850.	1860.	To July 27, 1861.
Flour, bbls	100,871	229,136	739,311
Wheat, bu	1,383,644	11,940,790	5,800,931
Corn, bu	262,013	13,236,331	10,306,475

Our tables of the shipments of beef, pork and live stock do not go back to 1850; but the increase has been equally great. And besides, within the last three years, immense quantities of live stock have gone east by the railways crossing the State south of Chicago. It is entirely safe to say that no other State in the Union is, both from the salubrity of its climate and the richness of its soil, capable of producing so large a surplus of the essentials of human existence. Said a gentleman in our hearing, distinguished for the extent and the accuracy of his observation, "I have stood upon the banks of the Ganges and the Nile; I have explored the richest valleys in Asia and in Europe, and never have I seen a country of any considerable extent, but Illinois, where the people could gather two crops from one sowing; that is, where the soil produced twice as much as the average of other portions of the world." Riding through the State in company with a number of distinguished gentlemen, who had devoted their best energies to the cultivation of the soil, we inquired how much of the land about them they would want to live on; that is, how many roods it would take to maintain a man. The highest answer given was one acre. Multiply 640 by 56,000, the number of square miles in the State, and the result shows that Illinois is alone able to sustain a population of 35,840,000.

But aside from all such speculations, a State that within the last ten years while paying off nearly half her indebtedness, and building 2,755 miles of railway has more than doubled her population, is certainly perfectly good for a small additional war loan, to be used in sustaining the Constitution and the laws of the country. Our citizens are among the most intelligent, industrious and enterprising, that can be found on the face of the earth. The church and the school house are the sources from which their patriotic principles are derived. Such a people, living upon such a soil, will discharge to the last farthing every debt they contract. Let the capitalists of the country ponder these facts, and if they want a perfectly reliable investment, take the earliest opportunity to secure the bonds of the State of Illinois.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

That the laborer is worthy of his hire seems to be well understood by Congress. The pay of a private soldier in the army of the Union amounts now to half a dollar per day in addition to his board, clothing and medical attendance, beside the $100 premium to be paid at the end of the war or expiration of his term of enlistment, and the 160 acres of bounty land which has always heretofore been granted to the soldiers of the Republic. The pay of privates in the regular army has heretofore been $11 per month, without premium or bounty lands. The pay of the volunteers is now raised to $15 per month exclusive of the gratuities already mentioned. It is safe to say that every soldier of regular and economical habits can go through the year without expending more than ten dollars of his pay. In other words he can lay up $170 per year, or send that amount home to his family or friends, receiving his $100 premium and his land warrant, when he leaves the service, as so much clear gain. Indeed, many soldiers of the regular army not only save the whole of their pay, but they frequently keep a company fund of $500 to $1,000, supported by contributions of five or ten dollars from each man, saved out of their allowance for rations. This fund is drawn upon from time to time for the purchase of letter paper, postage stamps, tobacco and other extras in the sutler's department. Probably no army since the world began has been more munificently provided for in the pay department. If the departments of the Quartermaster and Commissary are equally well attended to we ought to have the most effective armies that ever went forth to battle.

PERSONAL.

The vote for Governor in the Iowa Republican State Convention was:—Kirkwood, 273; Elijah Sells, 29; Fitz Henry Warren, 29; Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, 31; S. A. Rice, 13. On the formal ballot, Kirkwood had 310; all others, 63. The State Central Committee for the year, by judicial districts, is thus constituted:

1. Samuel F. Miller, Lee County.
2. W. S. Dungan, of Lucas.
3. John D. Lockwood, of Pottawatamie.
4. W. B. Smith, of Woodbury.
5. J. N. Dewey, of Polk.
6. J. H. Sanders, of Keokuk.
7. J. Butler, of Muscatine.
8. John Shane, of Benton.
9. G. W. Miller, of Blackhawk.
10. L. Fuller, of Fayette.
11. R. H. Taylor, of Marshall.

J. B. GRINNELL, Chairman.

—John McKinstry of Wheeling, Va., so offended two ladies with whom he was walking in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, by his treasonable sentiments, that they procured his arrest, and he is now locked up awaiting a hearing.

—Both Col. Coon and Lieut. Col. Peck of the Wisconsin 2nd regiment, the latter acting Colonel at Bull Run in the absence of his superior officer, have resigned; and the Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says Gov. Randall has appointed Lieut. O'Connor, Colonel, and Robert Chandler, of Milwaukee, Lieut. Colonel. The Colonelcy was first tendered to Judge Potter. Who the new commander is, the Milwaukee papers do not state; but any change can but be an improvement, although, of course, we have a right to expect something more than that. But what has been done with Major McDonald? Is he to be overlooked? By the way, we notice that several of the Peck family in Wisconsin are solicitous to have it understood that they are in no way connected with or responsible for the *disgraceful fiasco* of their namesake at Bull Run.

—Edwin James, the idol of the English common law courts, has finally been stricken from the roll of Queen's counsel. His professional income has been estimated at £30,000 or $150,000 a year, and yet this was insufficient to keep him out of debt, and these debts have been his ruin.

—Capt. John Travis, the "crack shot," has been heard from. He has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Arms for the State of Mississippi.

—A son of ex-Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, spoiled by a Federal office procured for him in Washington by his too indulgent father, was one of the rebels killed at Bull Run. He belonged to the Beauregard Rifles.

—The Boston *Courier*—the organ of George Lunt and the Boo-hoo party of Massachusetts—utters a cry of distress and appeals for "some extraordinary aid," to save it for such public services as it may be able to render in future." Measured by the "public services" it has rendered in the past, the people of Massachusetts may safely be trusted to "save it" from its own friends, by letting the thing die altogether.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Great Measure of the Session—The Tax and Tariff Bill passed—Its Provisions Explained.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1861.

At length the signs of an early and welcome adjournment of the extra session of Congress become clear and unmistakable. The great measure of the session—that which clinches and renders practically effective all other measures—has passed both houses. I refer to the Tax and Tariff bill, both alluded to in former letters, and which have been combined into one act by the Committee of Conference, whose business it has been to reconcile differences and perfect the measure. The provisions of this extremely important act may be briefly stated in this form, since no copy of the act as finally passed is yet printed, and probably will not be for two or three days:

1. The $20,000,000 direct tax, apportioned among all the States, is unchanged from the form in which it passed the House. Its conditions are that in case of the failure of any State to assume and collect the tax, the General Government shall levy the quota belonging to such State upon real estate and proceed to collect it. The States are privileged to collect it themselves, either upon real estate, or upon the total valuation of property, as in collecting their own revenues. For such collection they are to receive a discount of 15 per cent. on their quota, if paid before the 30th of June, 1862. The tax is to run from the 1st day of April, 1861, to April 1, 1862, and the valuation is to be the market value of the land &c., on the latter day, or at the time of the State valuation nearest thereto. This is on the supposition that the General Government has to collect it—which, however, will not be likely to happen in more than a few cases, since the States are privileged, besides the reduction of 15 per cent., to offset any claims they hold against the General Government for raising and equipping volunteers for army service or claims of any other nature. And, as the tax will by no means be so burdensome as has been represented, and is, moreover, one of apparent absolute necessity for maintaining the credit of the Government by a pledge of specific revenue to meet interest, the States should come up to the work of sustaining it with vigor and promptitude.

As no quota can be expected from the disloyal States, the net amount which will be realized from this tax may be estimated at about $12,000,000.

The share of this direct tax which falls to the allotment of Illinois is $1,146,551 33 100. Taking the valuation of 1860 as a basis, this tax, if levied by the State upon all property alike, will amount to only *three mills on the dollar* of valuation, or $3.00 for each thousand dollars worth of property listed for taxation. The total real and personal property of Illinois was $390,000,000, in round numbers, in 1860.

Even on the hypothesis that the Federal Government itself is to levy and collect the tax, in which case it will be laid upon real estate alone, it will amount to but *four* mills on the dollar of valuation, or $4.00 for every thousand dollars worth of real estate owned by any citizen of Illinois. The same may be said approximately of all the neighboring States of the West.

Now, when it is considered that by the provisions of the same act, a heavy income tax of *three per cent.* is laid upon all capital, salaries and profits, of whatever nature, over and above eight hundred dollars per annum, it will hardly be objected that the agricultural interest is disproportionately burdened by the provisions of this law. Moreover, all homesteads of $500 or less in value, are entirely exempted from taxation.

2. The income tax taxes all annual incomes exceeding $800 per annum, *three per cent.* on the amount of *such excess.* Thus, an income of $1,000 per annum, will pay a tax of $6 00 to the Government. An income of $2,000 per annum, will pay $36,00, and so on. This is an alteration from the bill which passed the House, which taxed all incomes in excess of $600 per year. Five per cent. is levied instead of three, upon incomes derived from property in the United States, which are owned and enjoyed in foreign countries. No exemptions are made in the act, except of revenues derived from the rent of real estate, which, having been already once taxed, are specially exempted from the operation of the income tax. Thus all the capital of the country, and all the receipts of every class, beyond the pittance of $800 per annum, contribute directly towards the burdens of the Government.

This act, however, like the direct tax law, does not go into operation immediately. The income, indeed, is to be reckoned for the current year, and is to be rendered from the 1st of April, 1861, to April 1, 1862. At the latter date, the statements are to be called for, and the tax collected within thirty days.

This measure, although it will doubtless appear to many a stringent and severe one, will do more to establish and assure our national credit abroad than any thing we could possibly do. We shall shortly be in the markets of London, Paris, and Germany, for a loan of $100,000,000. Let it once be seen that the people of the United States are ready, all classes of them, to put their hands into their pockets and pay largely to maintain that Government which protects their property and secures the stability and prosperity of the nation, and American securities will be greatly enhanced in value. On the other hand, let any hesitation or lack of confidence in our resources be exhibited by our people, and it will react powerfully against us in the estimation of foreign powers—among whom we may include the great capitalists of the world.

3. The amendments to the tariff law ignore entirely the 10 per cent additions placed by the Senate on the Morrill tariff and on the free list. They tax tea, coffee, and sugar, as before stated, and increase the duty on silks, spirits, and wines—all articles of luxury, from ten to twenty-four per cent.

This part of the law goes into effect in 20 days, or on the 21st of August.

The very large majority by which these extremely important measures passed is gratifying evidence that the representatives of the people understood and appreciated the magnitude of the crisis in which the nation is placed. There were but eight negative votes in the Senate and thirty-nine in the House. A.

Wyman's Illinoisans.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Headquarters Thirteenth Regiment, August 3, 1861.

Twenty wagons are already standing loaded before the door—prepared to convey stores to Springfield. They carry hard biscuit, beans, rice, coffee, sugar and ammunition. The escort will consist of a body of Home Guard cavalry under Lieut. Hurd—the company numbering about seventy men. Muskets are issued to them by the commandant of the post, and their horses are provided by themselves.

Ninety wagons have already gone from the post to Springfield with supplies, during the past week. Each of the wagons carries about 2,800 pounds of freight, including the forage. It would seem that the complaints in regard to scarcity of food which have been so constantly made in Lyon's camp, must cease now. It was reported that for some time the troops were kept on half rations, and if the empty stomach theories in regard to the Manassas defeat are to be believed, it should be a matter of great rejoicing that Lyon was not attacked while in that condition.

The rumor came last night that 30,000 rebels were marching against Gen. Lyon, and were so near Springfield, that preparations for a fight were actively going on. It seems hardly to be believed, yet one would think that the enemy with such an overwhelming majority as they have near hand and can command from the river, would make an attempt to sweep out the Springfield army. Discipline weighs heavy in the scale—but a fight between 6,800 Federal troops, and even 20,000 rebels, would be decidedly unequal.

The Union men of this vicinity are busily enrolling themselves into companies for protection of themselves and property, and for aggressive steps against their secession neighbors. So many outrages have been committed by the supporters of the rebellion, that the country seems thoroughly roused, and the courage at first lacking for defence and attack, has been infused into them by the presence of the United States troops. There are already several companies of sixty or a hundred men each, armed and ready for fight. Their great want is some competent officer to drill them, and they have been delighted when men from our camp have occasionally given them instruction in this matter.

Wherever our scouting parties have visited secession houses or districts, they have found no persons except the women, children and old men. The able bodied men, the best horses, and the best rifles are gone. In many cases the women and children from several houses are huddled together in one for mutual safety, or more generally, for mutual affright.

It would seem that for a long time, a kind of bush warfare must be carried on throughout this whole section between small parties of horsemen from each side. It must be expected that many outrages will be committed by the enemy on the personal and property rights of known Union men, but with time, the Unionists will grow more numerous, and there can be but one issue.

We heard yesterday of the assemblage of a party of rebels under Johnson, at a place called the Furnace, some ten or fifteen miles from Rolla. If the report is true, they will undoubtedly be looked up. A report was also brought of the collection of two hundred secessionists at Big Piney river, but this can scarcely be credited.

Major Patriage left us yesterday for a nine days furlough. It is to be hoped that he may come back better in health than he has been of late. G. C. C.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont's Return to St. Louis—What it Signifies—Gen. Pillow's Barbarous Proclamation—Effect in Missouri to make Union Men Firm—What will Gov. Gamble do—News from the Southwest—Gen. Lyon Needing Reinforcements—An Alarm in the Camp—Ben. McCulloch Reported within Seven miles of the Federal Forces—Affairs along the North Missouri Railroad—Brief Sketch of Gov. Gamble—Bad Conduct of Discharged Volunteers—Arrival of Recruits from Illinois—The Circumlocution Process—More Troops Wanted—Miscellany.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5, 1861.

Gen. Fremont and staff returned to the city yesterday, on the City of Alton, and immediately proceeded to his headquarters and resumed energetic preparations for crushing out the rebellion in this State, as well as to drive out the Tennessee invaders, headed by Gen. Pillow. Gen. Fremont has declared his willingness to accept every man who offers his services, and where they are enrolled to the number of twenty in any portion of Illinois, the Government will pay for their passage to St. Louis.

The return of Gen. Fremont does not look as if there would be any active movement against New Madrid very soon. It is not believed in this city that the rebels intend to attack Bird's Point at all; and if they seem to prepare for it, the general opinion among those who are acquainted with the country is that it will be merely a feint to cover an attack on Cape Girardeau. If the rebels had steamboats at Cape Girardeau, they might approach within five miles of St. Louis without molestation. Care will be taken by Gen. Fremont, it is believed, to prevent the rebels ever passing above Cape Girardeau.

Gen. Pillow's absurd proclamation has occasioned no terror here. The invasion of the State by the Tennessee troops, is regarded as the last hope of the secessionists. Upon this they have been depending for months; if it fails now, they are forever undone. In one respect the proclamation of Gen. Pillow will have a good effect. It makes the blood boil of men whose sympathies are with the Government, but whose interests are with the South, and hence their position is neutral. A vast majority of these men by their inaction might just as well be secessionists, but now they talk Union strong, and on the evening after the proclamation was received, over an hundred joined the new regiments of U. S. Reserves now forming. Upon one thing you may depend, Gen. Pillow will never get within an hundred miles of either St. Louis or Jefferson City. There are thousands whose business and whose families demand their constant presence, ready and willing to shoulder a musket and go in armed array against the invaders whenever the present forces prove inadequate. They are not lacking in patriotism because they do not now enlist, but they will rally when it is evident their services are absolutely needed.

Gov. Gamble, it is expected, will soon issue a proclamation calling upon Missourians to assemble for the purpose of repelling invasion. Under a call for State troops to serve for a limited period, thousands will turn out who cannot enlist for three years. Gov. Gamble owes it to the Union men of the State to drive the invaders from the soil of Missouri. He owes it to the United States Government. At present His Excellency is engaged in trying to unveil some of the hidden mysteries of the public records at Jefferson City, with a view to ascertaining the true condition of affairs, preparatory to a vigorous policy to repress the uprising of secession doctrines. An invitation to loyal citizens to assist the United States in repelling invasion by rebel troops would, no doubt, be promptly responded to, and every consideration of public policy imperatively demands it.

We have advices from the Southwest to the 30th ult, to the effect that Ben. McCulloch and the State troops are encamped within thirty miles of Springfield, and that Gen. Lyon's command, is in daily expectation of attack. So far the Claib Jackson plan of diverting the attention of the Northwestern States away from Virginia, has succeeded well so well indeed that to-day Gen. Lyon, has only about 7,000 men in his command, and is in danger of being surrounded by twice that number of rebels. On the night of the 29th ult., there was an alarm in Gen. Lyon's camp, caused by the shooting of a spy, by one of the picket guard. The whole army was turned out at 1 o'clock in the morning, and formed in battle array, but no enemy appeared and the affair quieted down. About half of Col. Blair's regiment is being drilled in artillery exercises and will make an effective regiment of gunners. The men are pleased with the change.

Our newly elected Governor, Hamilton R. Gamble, is a brother-in-law of Attorney General Bates, and would have supported him for the Presidency if he had been nominated at Chicago, notwithstanding his strong Republican proclivities. Gov. Gamble is a native of Virginia, and must have been born about 1803. He is an able lawyer and formerly held a position on the Supreme Bench of this State, second to no Judge who has ever been elected. For some years past he has been out of public life, though he supported Bell and Everett in the last campaign. His reappearance on the political stage commenced on the 12th of January, when he made a strong Union speech to a meeting where anti-coercion Union resolutions were put through by secession wire-workers. Subsequently he was nominated for delegate by both the conditional and unconditional Union parties, a fact which did not at the time augur well for his boldness, and has ever since given him a name for trimming to suit both sides, and for lacking backbone. Yet he has so managed it as to keep clear of breakers, and his record, as we before remarked, is clear. His personal affinities are against him, in the estimation of the active working Union men of this city. With unquestionable ability and undoubted fitness for the position, he only requires strong nerve to undo much if not all of the mischief that Claib. Jackson has inflicted upon the State. His associate, Willard P. Hall, is a much more fearless man.

The *Anzeiger* of yesterday, contained a statement that Ben McCulloch, at last accounts, was within seven miles of Springfield. This may have been brought by a courier who left subsequent to the 30th ult, but not more than one day at the farthest, unless the news was telegraphed from Syracuse. It is evident that the rebels are preparing to strike a blow at Gen. Lyon, in this vicinity, and it may be they contemplate a simultaneous attack on Springfield, Bird's Point, or Cape Girardeau. Gen. Lyon sadly needs reinforcements, and probably considers himself badly treated because none are sent him. It is evident, however, that the management of this military department is in competent hands, and that General Fremont will do all that any man can to facilitate operations.

Affairs along the North Missouri road, since the late proclamation of Gen. Pope holding the property holders and residents responsible for damage done to the railroad, have been remarkably quiet. The promptitude manifested by the Government in putting down this uprising, had a good effect. There are doubtless quite a number of warm secessionists along the North Missouri Railroad, and for a few miles in the back country. Renick, Sturgeon, and Mexico are bad holes, and should be watched constantly. One of the mail agents who runs on this route, states that the cheers for Jeff. Davis at some of the stations, and the epithets heaped upon President Lincoln and Frank Blair, are indicative of the feelings of the people and of what some of them would do if they had a chance.

No doubt you have observed the conduct of some of our discharged volunteers with shame. It is no excuse for a man who commits a lawless act to say that he has been for three months fighting the battles of his country, and during that time has been so pent up, that when let loose he is justifiable in running wild. So there is no palliation for the misdeeds of some of our German friends, and Americans too, who have served faithfully for three months and have been paid off. It is true that Union men should show some leniency when secessionists are ever ready to jump on them from dark streets and from obscure alleys and beat them to a jelly. But the scenes on Almond street on Tuesday night, and the excitement which has since been kept up in consequence of them, are alike disgraceful and painful.

Three hundred men commanded *pro tem.* by Capt. Mumford, of Montgomery county, Illinois, came in from Litchfield by the Terre Haute railroad on Saturday evening and proceeded to the arsenal. There are small squads of men constantly arriving from Illinois entering companies here. It is seldom that they go through the forms of the circumlocution office correctly. The process is for the Captain to bring a roll and apply to Capt. Kelton, Acting Adjutant of Gen. Fremont's staff, for transportation. Capt. K. will examine the rolls, and if they are sworn to as correct, direct Major McKinstry, Quartermaster General, to provide transportation, and then Major McKinstry will draw an order on the proper railroad for the passage of the men in question with their baggage and accoutrements.

There are not troops enough in this State to proceed with aggressive operations as vigorously as desired. Indeed all the troops now south of the Missouri River are acting strictly on the defensive. It is suggested that some of the new Illinois regiments should be sent to the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad to Mexico to relieve Col. Grant's and Col. Palmer's regiments, so that the latter can be sent to reinforce Gen. Lyon or to Bird's Point. The presence of an armed force is all that is necessary north of the "Big Muddy," and the men now serving under Grant and Palmer would be a valuable acquisition to the Federal forces now in the field.

Secession gabble continues to be of the most amusing kind. The *Missourian* and the *War Bulletin*, with their daily paragraphs about the annihilation of several thousand Federal troops, furnish a refreshing cool specimen of secession falsehood for this warm weather. Col. Sigel and Gen. Lyon have been cut to pieces not less than nine times during the past week, and Bird's Point has been in the rebels' possession at least twice according to our veracious extras.

One of the interior secession journals has nominated Claib. Jackson for re-election in November at the time appointed by the State Convention. This is an implied recognition of the acts of the Convention in deposing the fugitive Governor. His nomination and re-election under the circumstances would be void, but luckily the Union element in Missouri is not of the baser sort which yields to every passing secession breeze.

It was stated in a dispatch from Jefferson City that the Missouri River and Western Telegraph Company had commenced removing their wires west of that city with a view to a permanent abandonment of the line through the troublesome district. Since then, however, the programme has been changed, and the telegraph will be rebuilt and repaired, and guarded by troops, with orders to shoot the first man who molests it.

We have a local election to-day which is of some importance to Union people. Two judges of the County Court, are to be elected in districts which gave only small Union majorities in February, and which it is now feared may return secession candidates, in which event the control of county affairs passes into the hands of secessionists. If the Union men elect one of the two we are safe—if we elect both then the County Court is in our hands for six years. A clerk of the Law Commissioners Court is also to be elected, for which a half dozen Union candidates are running against one "secesher." It is feared the Union vote may be so divided that the latter may slip in.

The weather is terribly hot. At noon yesterday the mercury stood 103 deg., and at 3 o'clock P. M. 104 deg. The main difficulty with the heat here is that it is quite as hot at midnight as at mid-day. C.

Who Will Answer This?

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3, 1861.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

GENTLEMEN:—We are desirous of enlisting in the marine service, and having been informed that there was an office open in your city for enlisting marines, would like to know if such is the fact.

Should there be such an office, will you please to hand this to the officer in charge, and we would like to get an answer as soon as possible. There are three of us that are desirous of entering that branch of the service, and will, if the opportunity can be had at Chicago, go on at once.

On behalf of myself and two others, yours respectfully.

The Iowa 5th and 6th Regiments.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, 5th.]

The Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. Worthington, arrived in town on Saturday morning last, marched up Main street, and the companies were soon taken to their respective quarters. We give below a list of the companies, with the names of the commissioned officers. Including the latter, the regiment numbers 916:

COMPANY A—Tipton Guards—Cedar Co.—E. Childs, Captain; Wm. H. Hammond, 1st. Lieut.; J. T. Taylor, 2d Lieut. 83 privates.

COMPANY B—Jasper Greys—Jasper Co.—S. H. Chapman, Captain; A. L. Mateer, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Taits, 2d Lieut. 95 privates.

COMPANY C—Union Guards—Louisa Co.—John L. Grubb, Captain; Edward Reiner, 1st. Lieut.; R. F. Patterson, 2d. Lieut. 92 Privates.

COMPANY D—Bowen Guards—Marshall Co.—Wells S. Rice, Captain; L. J. Banbury, 1st Lieut.; Obed Coswell, 2d Lieut. 83 privates.

COMPANY E—Independent Guards—Buchanan Co.—D. S. Lee, Captain; G. C. Jordan, 1st Lieut.; W. S. Marshall, 2d Lieut. 97 privates.

COMPANY F—Sigourney Volunteers—Sigourney Co.—E. S. Sampson, Captain; U. H. Keath, 1st Lieut.; H. S. Rowan, 2d Lieut. 91 privates.

COMPANY G—Benton County Company.—J. S. Hunt, Capt.; B. F. Pickerell, 1st Lt.; Sam'l Oberlander, 2d Lt. 93 privates.

COMPANY H—Birmingham Guards—Van Buren County.—John M. Shaw, Capt.; Joel Brown, 1st Lt.; W. P. Hunt, 2d. 93 privates.

COMPANY I—Frontier Rifle Company—Jackson County.—C. H. L. Lange, Capt.; Peter Moriarty, 1st Lt.; J. P. Foley, 2d Lt. 93 men.

COMPANY K—Allamakee Guards—Allamakee County.—Geo. H. Stevens, Capt.; Chas. Comstock, 1st Lt.; D. S. Melvin, 2d Lt. 86 privates.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

W. H. Worthington, Colonel, Keokuk.
C. L. Matthies, Lieut.-Colonel, Burlington.
W. S. Robertson, Major, Columbus City, Louisa County.
J. P. Foley, Adjutant, Bellevue, Jackson Co.
Chas. H. Rawson, Surgeon, Bellevue.
O. F. Carpenter, Asst. Surgeon.
R. F. Patterson, Quartermaster, Keokuk.
Rev. Mr. Maderis, Chaplain, Keokuk.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. McDowell, arrived in town on Saturday about 8 P. M. On their arrival at the depot they were greeted with loud cheering. We will give the statistics of the regiment to-morrow.

New Orleans Markets.

The following is an exact copy of the New Orleans Markets as given in the *Picayune* of the 25th ult.:

COTTON—The sales to-day comprised 36 bales. Receipts 57 bales. Previous receipts, 1,852,447. Exports none. Previous exports, 1,916,973. Stock 9,563.

SUGAR—The sales comprised 100 hhds. at previous rates, and 20 cistern bottoms at 2c.

MOLASSES—120 bbls. fermenting sold at 20c, and 50 prime rectified at 21c.

TOBACCO—Nothing reported.

Receipts, none. Previous receipts, 31 982 hhds. Exports, none. Previous exports, 30,758. Stock, 15,297.

FLOUR—We notice sales (part yesterday) of 2,900 bbls. including 500 superfine at —, 400 superfine, in two equal parts, at $6.50, 615 extra at — 211 choice at $9, 200 at $9.25, 100 at $9.50, and 815 and 600 on private terms.

CORN—Nothing reported.

OATS—180 sacks sold at 60c ℔ bu.

BRAN—300 sacks sold at $1 35 ℔ 100 ℔.

HAY—Nothing reported.

PORK—Mess is retailing at $24@24.50 ℔ bbl.

BACON—12 casks plain Hams sold at 11c, and 30 Shoulders at 10½c. Shoulders retail at 11c, ribbed Sides at 13½@14c, clear at 15½c, and sugar cured Hams at 15@16c.

LARD—200 bbls sold at —.

WHISKY—Rectified retails at 37½c.

COFFEE—Nothing reported.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

There were no clearances at the Custom House yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Tornere, ——, fm the Coast, to master—L P T.

STEAMERS.

Vicksburg, White, fm Argyle Landing.
Anna, Sarrazin, fm Pascagoula.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

ARGYLE LANDING—Steamer Vicksburg—4 bales cotton G Connelly & Co—1 do Allison, Pattison & Co—7 do Lane, Salter & Co—14 W Cox & Co—36 Taylor & Knapp—877 sks cotton seed A A Maginnis—844 pkgs fruit and order—Total—57 bales cotton.

COAST—Sloop Tonnere—75 bbls molasses G Olivier.

A Retrospective View.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

When I reflect on the loose condition of matters under the late dynasty, I can see that we were beaten before we started for Richmond. In fact one becomes more and more enraged with the entire process of that disastrous campaign, as its history and antecedents become more compactly grouped for his retrospection. Was there ever such a hideous farce and blunder from beginning to end? Look at the license given to our troops from the outset; the higgledy-piggledy order of the advance; the unpunished robbery, incendiarism and violence, perpetrated in defiance of orders, on the march; the shiftless, unguided disarrangement of our camps as they lay sprawled out for miles within sight and sound of the enemy's legions; the hilarious recklessness with which our thirty thousand men were hurled against three times their number, against a league of ambuscaded entrenchments, hurled "into the mouth of death," and broken asunder—broken of course!—shattured to useless chaff, and swept back to the places from whence they came. It makes one sick with disgust to think the matter over. And to-night I have heard a story, which is plausible enough to be true, and which, if true, places us—who bragged that our leaders were so well informed, that our spies had fully discovered the weakness of the rebels, that our army was so grand and irresistible—in a still more pitiful attitude.

An English officer, who arrived in Washington to-day, asserts that *he met one of Gen. Johnston's aids in New York on Sunday*, and that he personally knew him to be such. The rebel spy—for he was nothing else—told the Englishman that Messrs. Davis, Beauregard, Lee & Co., consider their victory at Bull Run as a defeat, in comparison with what they expected and ought to have made it. They had their lines so skillfully arranged as to draw us within and beyond their flanks to catch us in the most deadly kind of trap, attack us with shot, and musketry, and horse, from every side at once, and enforce a wholesale surrender of the "grand army of the Potomac." They had been fighting, he says, all day, in such wise as merely to indicate a determined defense, and by a gradual retreat had, nearly lured us into the desired position, when all their plan was defeated by the mistaken enthusiasm of Col. Kirby Smith. That officer brought on the railroad reinforcements from Winchester, and instead of going straight to the Junction, as had been positively ordered by Beauregard, he stopped the cars near the battle field, formed his men in solid squares, and marched superbly to the ground. This was the reserve which our tired forces saw coming against them, and before which they retreated in time to escape the snare laid for them. Johnston's aid affirmed that Smith was in high disfavor for his error, *which was the only movement that saved the Federal army.*

Bad Times for London Shop-Keepers.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

The Queen's state of mind, which, if not insanity, as has been said, is, at all events morbid and unhealthy, has checked all sorts of display. It is not that any one feels so deep a grief for the Duchess of Kent as to prevent them from enjoying themselves or from wearing new clothes. On the contrary, I fancy there are very few English subjects who troubled their heads about the matter, and there are not many whose happiness would be much disturbed by the state of the Queen's health. But Her Majesty is the first lady of England, and at the head of society, so that she has a great power to encourage or discourage gaiety and display. This year she has discouraged it and consequently all the world has been contented with the smallest quantities of new clothes, furniture, equipages, and other necessities of society, until the London trades people are half ruined. Besides this, nearly all their American patronage is cut off, and an enormous quantity of gold that would have been spent here, has been drawn off to New York; so that there are few shops in London which are able now to reckon up any respectable balance in their favor, and fewer their accounts [illegible].

Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington and the Seat of War.

[N. Y. Herald Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Information was received here to-day, that letters are continually going south from Washington, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the Post Office Department, the rebels have a daily mail from Baltimore.

For several days past the city has been swarming with Baltimore secessionists. A Baltimore detective, who came here Saturday, reports that he has seen, lodging about our streets, one hundred of the most violent rebel sympathizers from Baltimore. They come either as spies or incendiaries, or with a view to find access to the rebel lines.

The exceeding carefulness and minuteness of the rebel reconnoisances in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge during the past week have induced Gen. McClellan to look closely after that point. A sufficient force to guard against any contingency has been placed there.

Eighteen or twenty beautiful rifled pieces with carriages and caissons complete, arrived here last night. These will more than compensate for the guns lost at Bull Run, but they are only an instalment of the field artillery of the most approved pattern that will be attached to McClellan's column. Our various foundries and arsenals can turn out more of these arms in a week, than can be built in the South in three months.

A report has come here from our Potomac fleet that the rebels have collected a large force of negroes at Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and have commenced the erection of fortifications there.

It is proposed by the Senate Military Committee to authorize the Governors of the several States to fill all vacancies among the commissioned officers in volunteer regiments and companies, appointments to be approved by the Examining Board.

It appears that the rebels propose to exchange Messrs Magraw and Harris for the officers of the privateer Savannah. Harris Magraw were taken prisoners while proceeding on a mission of mercy under a flag of truce and the pirates were captured in the act of hostility.

N. Y. Times Dispatch.

Gen. Butler returned to Fort Monroe this p. m.

The monthly statement of the United States Treasurer shows he had $7,282,475 subject to his draft, up to the first inst. This statement includes as yet subject to draft, various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasurers of various States. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

The *Star* and *Republican* of the city continue to publish the arrival and disposition of our troops in this city, notwithstanding the agreement not to do so.

I believe Prince Napoleon has not hesitated to state that the Emperor of France is extremely desirous that the Government shall promptly and effectually suppress the rebellion, and that our Government has his warmest sympathies.

The Tariff bill, as passed, contains about 55 sections. That published in the *Herald* contains 76, but is bogus.

A Northerner just arrived from Richmond says at the time of his departure there was a great abundance of British coin circulating in the city. It was currently reported that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists on the new crop.

At midnight the Senate was still in executive session. All the prominent army appointments have been confirmed, including Gens. Butler and Schenck, and Col. Emory. That of Commissioner of Public Buildings, Col. Atwood, has been acted upon.

Fifteen 25-pound rifled guns arrived here last night.

About thirty five of our cavalry skirmished the other day near Falls Church, with a squad of the rebels. Several were wounded, on each side. We have contraband statements, that two rebel regiments are encamped four miles from Alexandria.

[New York Tribune's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A person recently arrived says Gen. Johnston expresses freely his contempt for what he styles Patterson's cowardice.

The story about sixty-eight guns at Winchester is all false. They had but fifteen all told at any period.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following is the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings: After executive session, which was eight and a half hours, the Senate opened again at 10.30.

The House bill, to increase the number of representatives to 239 was taken up, and after a short discussion was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the Senate proceeded again to executive session.

At 11.30 the Senate adjourned until 9.30 to-day.

On motion of Mr. Cox, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President, if compatible with public service, to communicate to the House, at the next session, all the correspondence with foreign nations, since 1853, relative to maritime rights.

The following nominations for Brigadier Generals in addition to those heretofore announced, were, it is said, confirmed last night by the Senate: Hurlbut, McClernand, Schenck, Grant, Baker, Lyon, Cox, Prentiss, Anderson, King, Sigel and Couch. The principal officers of the new army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few of the minor appointments. Lieut. Col. Emory's nomination was also confirmed.

The House passed the Senate Bill relative to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of appeals. The Senate bill was passed with an amendment appropriating $20,000 for repairs to the Long Bridge over the Potomac. Various measures were proposed to be taken up by different members, but objections were interposed. The House passed the Senate bill to increase pay of regular army and volunteers.

Mr. Wickliffe took occasion to say the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go out of it. This announcement was received with wild delight; the friends of the Union both on the floor and in the galleries clapped their hands and otherwise gave vent to their feelings. Exclamations were heard of "Good for old Kentuck." The applause was long continued, and a more animated scene was seldom witnessed.

Spirit of the Southern Press.

From the files of the Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee papers, of as late dates as last Thursday, we make a few extracts, which will be found interesting reading just now:

SNAPPISH ABOUT RUSSELL'S ACCOUNT OF PILLOW'S DITCH DIGGING.

The remainder of this delectable effusion consists of a most minute description of the works at Randolph, as they were, accompanied with Russell's usual display of scientific skill in batteries and falsehood, all written with the evident view of giving information to the North, coupled with advice.

Randolph is so thoroughly changed and remodeled that his description of its hasty works reared to meet what would have been a hasty attack, were as of little value as Mr. Russell's letters usually are.

Cockrell should have been more liberal with the Cliquot and Coronas, and Russell would have liked Memphis better.—*Memphis Argus.*

THE SOUTHERN VERSION OF WHAT RUSSELL SAID OF MANASSAS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Mr. Russell states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century—no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.

THE LOYAL SUPREME JUDGE TOLERATED.

Judge Catron, of Tennessee, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, continues a member of that tribunal, notwithstanding the secession of his State. He has been compelled to visit Nashville in consequence of sickness in his family, and the *Gazette* advises the people to suppress their resentment and abstain from offering any indignity to him.

YANKEE OFFICE SEEKERS AT RICHMOND.

Since the battle of Manassas, Richmond is literally swarming with Northern ex office holders in Washington. They held on there until they were kicked out, took the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's despotism, and now have crawled down to Richmond, since Sunday, asking for office because Lincoln turned them out for their Southern sentiments. Would you believe it, we have many such creatures in office here now.—*Richmond Cor. Memphis Argus.*

THE REBELS DID INTEND A MOVEMENT ON WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, July 27, 1861.

There is an ominous silence the past few days in Richmond in respect to military matters. It is ominous, because it precedes and foreshadows important movements—the carrying out of the legitimate military consequences of our great victory at Manassas. Those legitimate ends are, the expulsion of the enemy from Alexandria and Washington, and the liberation of Maryland from the thraldom of Yankee oppression, and intolerable alien insolence. I am well informed when I say to your readers that these are the ends which our victorious army shall, under a kind Providence, attain before they wreath their brow with the laurels so nobly won near Manassas on Thursday, the 18th, and Sunday, 21st July.

With Manassas as a base of operations, we are pushing our columns onward toward Alexandria on the right and the Potomac above the chain bridge (some three miles above Arlington fortifications) on the left. This movement, you will perceive by glancing at the map of the Potomac, supposes a co-operation with Maryland along the Potomac borders of Montgomery county. Maryland is ready. Give her a reasonable certainty of relief and she would raise one hundred and twenty thousand strong to-morrow.—*Correspondence Memphis Argus.*

GREAT ON THREATS.

The Calroites, through the agency of infamous spies among us, have found out that certain troops from Tennessee have started to attack them. We regret this as we had hoped to slip up and capture them some night when they were not looking for us. But they don't know a fourth of our secrets yet. If they did their cheek would blanch with terror, and they would be scampering out of that mud hole quicker than the Yankees ran from Bull's Run. Suffice it to say that *Chicago is doomed.* Don't all fly to the rescue at once, ye musquito-bitten scamps.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

ADDING TO THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The shortest path to peace is that which carries havoc and desolation to our invaders. It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice, shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters and a carbine each, and, on horseback, at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors. Philadelphia, and even New York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of those cities cannot be better taught the virtues of invasion than by the blazing light of their own dwellings.

None need apply for admission to "THE DEVOTED BAND" but those who are prepared to take their life in their hand, and who indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies!

A. S. B. D. B.,
Richmond.

All Southern papers are requested to give this notice a few insertions.

From North Carolina and the South.

We had an interview yesterday with a highly intelligent gentleman from Raleigh, North Carolina, which place he left on Friday after the battle of Manassas. The cry in that section seemed to be universally, "On to Washington!"

Wilmington, North Carolina, has not been blockaded, and the Mariner, a tow boat mounting two guns, had gone out with a letter of marque. British vessels come in almost daily, and took out ship stores without interference.

The rebels wounded at Manassas, passed southward in the train with our informant, and noticed their intention to go back when recuperated, and burn the Yankee towns.

Two brothers of Mrs. Lincoln were in the rebel army, one a private and one a captain. The former was a doctor, and had been arrested on a groundless charge of treason to the rebel government. The second, when our informant saw him, had in charge thirty-five Federal prisoners from Fortress Monroe. The mob at Atlanta, Georgia, were anxious to get at these, and rend them, but Capt. Todd took their part, and drew upon some of the commoners.

Gov. Pickens was refused a pass to Manassas after the battle of Sunday week, and no civilian was allowed to go beyond Richmond in that direction.

The first loyal flag was seen by our informant forty miles from the Tennessee line of Kentucky. The trains at the boundary, as if afraid of treachery from each side, back up with reversed locomotives, ready to steam off at the first display of force.

Breckinridge was in disgrace in the South, but Vallandigham and Ben Wood were in high favor. McClellan was everywhere feared and cursed, and Gen. Scott was libelled on all occasions. Our officers and privates were placed in contempt at every quarter.

Building railroads and making war munitions were the sole employments. The first draft for the Confederate army was daily expected, and the Southrons were in great trepidation at the prospect of impressment.

Northerners are execrated, and run out or hung everywhere, and a movement is on foot to oust all the Northern renegades from the rebel army, where many of them hold commissions.—*Phila. Press.*

After the Battle of Manassas.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

MANASSAS, Monday Night, July 22.

To-night I sit upon the damp ground in our little tent, a huge log fire burns in front, in the center is a heap of live coals where the boys are cooking their two days' rations, while others are strewn about in recumbent positions, either quietly sleeping or narrating what they have heard of the big fight. For generations to come the events of yesterday will be spoken of until all the incidents become as familiar as household words.

Long before day the rain collected in clouds by the incessant cannonading began to pour down in torrents, and there has not been a moment's intermission. The gloominess of the weather has added inexpressibly to the melancholy of the scene. Beneath almost every tree were stretched groups of our dead and dying. Every tenement has been converted into a hospital. On the wet earth, under rude shanties lie the wounded, receiving what poor ministrations friends and surgeons can afford them. A hundred men were engaged making unplaned coffins. The rumble of ambulances was continuous. On every side was visible the effects of yesterday's struggle. You could observe it not alone in all these palpable signs, but in the solemn faces, the low whispering, the mute grief of the men who but yesterday had braved a thousand perils in defence of their sacred and inalienable rights.

An Illinois Company in Gen. Lane's Brigade.

On Saturday last a company of 112 men from Moline and vicinity passed through here on their way to join Gen. Jim Lane's Brigade in Kansas. R. H. Graham, late editor of the Moline *Independent*, was Captain; F. Curtis, 1st Lieutenant, and E. P. Frego, 2d Lieut. It appeared to be an excellent company of orderly and hardy young men.—*Keokuk Gate City, 5th.*

☞ The Quartermaster of Indiana, is now shipping largely to New Albany. From the State Arsenal he ordered fifteen thousand rounds of Minnie cartridges and a proportionate amount of percussion caps, on Friday. He will forward in a few days, artillery cartridges, fuses, congreve rockets, and all else requisite for the defence of the border.—*Louisville Journal.*

WISCONSIN BANKS.

Messrs. MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Bankers, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

Are prepared to furnish Exchange on New York at Current Rates for

ALL WISCONSIN MONEY.

The present rate of Exchange is SIX PER CENT.

Below we give a list of the Current and Discredited Banks and the rates at which they buy the latter:

CURRENT WISCONSIN BANKS.

Bank of Columbus, Beloit, Fox Lake, Green Bay, the Interior, Jefferson, Madison, Milwaukee, Monroe, Moneka, the Northwest, Oshkosh, Portage, Prairie du Chien, Racine, Ripon, Sheboygan, Watertown, Whitewater, Weyauwega, Wisconsin, Central Bank of Wisconsin, City Bank of Kenosha, City Bank of Prescott, Columbia County Bank, Corn Exchange, Corn Planters, Dane County, Dodge County, E. B. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank of Grant County, Exchange Bank of Darlington, Elkhorn Bank; Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k, Farmers' & Millers' Bank, Frontier Bank, Fond du Lac City Bank, German, Green Bay, Hudson City, Iowa County, Jefferson County Bank, Juneau, Kenosha County Bank, Lumberman's, Northern, Oakwood, Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Prairie City Bank, Racine County Bank, Rock County Bank, Rock River Bank, Rockwell & Co.'s Bank, Sauk City Bank, Second Ward Bank, Southern Bank, State Bank, State Bank of Wisconsin, St. Croix Valley Bank, Summit Bank, Sun Prairie Bank, Walworth County Bank, Waukesha County Bank, Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Com'y Bank.

DISCREDITED WISCONSIN BANKS.

No. 1 ... 75 CENTS. Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers; State Stock Bank; Wisconsin Valley Bank.

No. 2 ... 70 CENTS. Bank of Albany, Bank of Manitowoc, Laborers' Bank; Manitowoc County Bank, Mercantile Bank, Reedsburg Bank.

No. 3 ... 65 CENTS. Bank of Fond du Lac, Bank of North America, Bank of Oconto, City Bank of Beaver Dam, City Bank of Berlin, One of B's, Lake Shore Bank; Monroe County Bank, Oconto County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Washara County Bank, Wood County Bank.

No. 4 ... 60 CENTS. Chippewa Bank, Citizens' Bank, Katanyan Bank, North Western Bank; Osborn Bank, Portage County Bank, Tradesman's Bank.

No. 5 ... 55 CENTS. Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton; Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank.

No. 6 ... 50 CENTS. Bank of Beaver Dam, Bank of Horicon, Beloit Savings Bank; Mechanics' Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,

No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1 ... VALUE 95 CENTS. Alton Bank, Bank of Salem, Bank of Bloomington; Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2 ... VALUE 75 CENTS. Bank of America, Bank of Sparta, City Bank of Ottawa, Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, Highland Bank; Illinois River Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Ohio River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Union Bank.

No. 3 ... VALUE 70 CENTS. American Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Illinois State Security B'k, Illinois Central Bank, International Bank; Mahaiwe Bank, Merchants' Bank, Marshall County Bank, Reapers' Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 4 ... VALUE 65 CENTS. Bank of Commerce, Illinois, Jackson County, Scott County Bank, Commercial Bank, Eagle Bank; Fulton Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Olympic, Pueblo, Patent, State Stock.

No. 5 ... VALUE 55 CENTS. Agricultural Bank, Bank of Elgin, Central Union, Benecia, Metropolis, Bull's Head Bank, Clinton Bank, Edgar County Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank; Franklin Bank, Kankakee Bank, Rock River Bank, Shawneetown, Southern Bank, Union Bank, Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 6 ... VALUE 52 CENTS. Alleghany Bank, Bank of Albion, Bank of Aurora, Benton, Brooklyn, Carmi, Cairo, Pike County, Pontiac, Southern Illinois, Canal Bank, Commercial Bank, N. F's, Corn Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine; Corn Planters' Bank, Douglas Bank, Farmers' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Il'Centre, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Grayville Bank, Garden State Bank, Hamilton, Humboldt, Lafayette, Prairie State, Newman's, Pontiac, Bank of Illinois, Southern Bank of Illinois.

No. 7 ... VALUE 40 CENTS. American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Chester, Commonwealth, Naperville, Ottawa, Sheboygan, Quincy, Belvidere Bank, Citizens' Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k; Frontier Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Jersey County, Lancaster, Mechanics' & Drovers' B'k, Mound City, Railroad Bank, Stock Bank, Union County Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, 90 cents; Uncurrent, 40 to 60 cts.

We pay in GOLD or EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for the above List.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by Mail or Express can do so at our expense [illegible]

GEORGE T. ABBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 136 LAKE STREET.

Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Five Barrels of VERY SUPERIOR OLD RYE WHISKY, [illegible] MICHAEL [illegible]

BITTER WINE OF IRON

PRESENTS A COMBINATION OF IRON, SHERRY WINE AND PERUVIAN BARK, Free from Nauseous Inkiness of the Iron, without any injury to the Active Tonic Principles.

IRON is a valuable and effective tonic, giving color to the blood and vigor to the whole system. YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK is the most powerful invigorating and restoring tonic known in medicine. This Bitter Wine contains all its active principles in their native combination, devoid of nothing but woody fibre, and derives additional energy from its combination with Sherry Wine and Iron. SHERRY WINE—the best quality of Topaz Sherry [illegible] The preparation strengthens feeble constitutions and re-establishes the equilibrium of the functions in those who, by a course of fever or other cause, experience general lassitude and debility which induces appetite [illegible] It is particularly suited as a roborant for convalescents, rapidly improving the appetite and strength and contributing wonderfully to cheerfulness and buoyancy of mind.

In Pint Bottles $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

PREPARED ONLY BY SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, No. 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run to this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

☞ Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street.

The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 24th day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 26th day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 133 RANDOLPH STREET. Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commences with a Catarrh in the Nose. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month's use. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4358, Chicago, Ill.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL PATENT GROUND, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MULAY SAWS.

We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY, Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street 199 & 201 Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., CHICAGO: GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in a good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged for Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods, Beef, Pork, Flour, Feed, Corn, Hay, Groceries and Hardware. Address "LUMBER," Post Office Box 447.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c. &c. REED POLES [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,

For, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. [illegible]

Restorative Cordial. [illegible]

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL! [illegible]

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. The Cordial is all we claim for it.

MOTHERS, TRY IT. [illegible]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, [illegible] O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York [illegible] Price, One Dollar per Bottle. [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. [illegible]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR. [illegible] FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 70 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. [illegible] When you are sick, and do not know what disease [illegible] Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. [illegible] CHARLES A. SMITH, [illegible] NORMAN T. AYRES, [illegible] D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 6 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, at LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to DEFY COMPETITION. [illegible] Cheapness and Utility Combined. [illegible] Cash Upon Taking the Order. PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible] ☞ Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, [illegible] Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter [illegible] Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 5851, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS. ARMY WAGONS! The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his WAGON FACTORY, Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 150 men, he is prepared to furnish WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, In any number that may be ordered. 200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand. PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS, CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. [illegible] JOHN K. IDESON & CO. [illegible] Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C., And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. ☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS J. & A. HERZOG. Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 155 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, [illegible] C. H. BOWEN, [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates.

[illegible]

Restorative Cordial.

[illegible]

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

[illegible]

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

The Cordial is all we claim for it!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

[illegible]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market St. St. Louis.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

[From the Citizen, Centreville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek, alas! in vain;
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His CORDIAL will your health make sound,
And your body RENOVATE.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
Unto their great Creator,
That we have here on earth a cure,
In WOOD'S RENOVATOR.
'Twill cure DYSPEPSIA, WEAKNESS, GOUT,
It is a blessed thing;
It comes to all the sons of earth
With healing on its wing.

It will not harm—it is composed
Of things most used in Nature;
And all the world will know the good
Done by this "Renovator."
Then ye who suffer with disease,
No longer dare delay,
Take Wood's CORDIAL it cures your ills
Gives a conquering sway.

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:

[illegible]

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 79 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have a bad humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and can be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf:

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."

NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well."

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. H. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The

CHEAPEST AND BEST,

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Stretter, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton ... [illegible]
5 Tons and over at the yard, per ton ... [illegible]
delivered, per ton ... [illegible]
Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton ... [illegible]
delivered, per ton ... [illegible]

☞ Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. B. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter (or exceeding former prices of Eastern Coal), have completely rebuilt the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, we expect to sell Coal cheaper than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.

No credit given for either wholesale or retail, COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.

For Rosebourgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals. [illegible] For prices or other particulars, address

ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6151, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS.

ARMY WAGONS!

The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his

WAGON FACTORY,

Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish

WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

MADE OF

BEST SEASONED MATERIAL,

In any number that may be ordered.

200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand.

PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS

AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED,

And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.

The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Western Troops—being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &c., may be had in any quantity at the Sub Agency of JOHN E. IDESON & CO., 115 Ball street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

188 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles, [illegible] Country orders please address Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

69 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

69 South Clark Street, Chicago,

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

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For Sale in Sums to Suit by

JONES & CULBERTSON,

No. 11 South Wells street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6187.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

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N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. | J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 47 Clark street, Chicago.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN

AND OTHER

Uncurrent Money,

Bought at Best Rates.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

All packages sent to us by American or United States Express Companies, will come free of charge if marked "B. C. acc't of B. & N."

BANKING HOUSE OF AIKEN & NORTON removed to

No. 1 Board of Trade Building,

South Water street.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

WILLARD & KEAN, at 57 South Clark street, will sell Exchange for Canada Currency at 1½, and will give 90c for Prices Indiana, 95c for Pennsylvania and Maryland, 97c for Kentucky.

No. 1 Wisconsin 91 cents, and No. 2 Wisconsin 80 to 85 cents.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

B. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

150 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; E. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can realize upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants,

57....South Clark Street....57

Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

I. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent.

All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

GREENLEAF & SPINK,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,

Cor. Lake and LaSalle sts., under Marine Bank.

Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 52 Clark street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and LaSalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by

JAS. F. WHITE,

Who is authorized to grant acceptances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN E. WHITE,
JOHN STEWART,
JOHN A. WHITE.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—E. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 22 South Water street.

JAS. F. WHITE, Agent.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	.....	6.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.00 a. m.	.....	6.00 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.05 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	4.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	4.15 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	4.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.50 a. m.
3.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
4.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
3.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
4.10 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	3.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
6.03 a. m.	9.30 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.

The Demoralization of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The current disorganization and lack of discipline among the ranks of the army, has been forcibly exhibited within a day or two, by an absolute revolt which broke out among the Fire Zouaves of New York. This formidable corps of fighters, having no longer any secessionists to fight, have apparently turned their attention to fighting each other. Their Colonel was slightly wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and has since been lying at the hospital, very ill, and at one time deranged. The Acting Colonel does not appear to have been able to enforce the slightest check to the universal insubordination which has prevailed in the regiment ever since its return from the wars—and indeed for some time before. "The Pets," as the Zouaves are universally denominated, have been ruined by indulgence and exemption from the rules imposed upon other regiments in the service. They have been "chartered libertines," free to come and go everywhere and when they pleased, never keeping ranks even when on the march, but allowed to scatter over the country in the enterprising pursuit of hen-roosts and stray pigs—together with whatever "loot" they could pick up. It was the Fire Zouaves, together with one other New York regiment, who were chiefly concerned in disgracing our army on its march through Fairfax two weeks ago.

Now the Zouaves, although ostensibly and by order encamped at Fort Ellsworth, some miles from Washington on the other side of the river, are found pervading these streets at all hours of the day and night, stirring up "rows" among themselves and members of other regiments, and making day and night hideous with their disorderly noise and riot. An attempt to control this lawlessness has just ended in an open revolt, which was only quelled by ordering out another regiment, and forcibly disarming the contumacious Zouaves. Two or three times recently, squads of them have been caught in attempts to desert, and arrested when far on the way toward New York.

Indeed, a row or a mutiny seems now to be an every day occurrence. Only this evening, as I was writing in the back room of the telegraph office, with the windows open upon a court yard communicating with the roof of the neighboring houses, there sprang suddenly into the room two soldiers, behaving as if hotly pursued by some superior force, and begging permission to conceal themselves. At the same moment, a great crowd gathered in front of the office and moved past rapidly, with half a dozen soldiers gesticulating violently in the centre. The two fugitives who had, in this unceremonious manner, jumped into the telegraph office from the neighboring roofs, and one of whom was cowardly enough to crouch under a table, were ordered to take themselves off—and departed stealthily the same way they came. A moment after, another crowd was formed in front of the office, in which could be seen our fugitive hero, who dodged under the table, who had been caught in attempting to make off, and was borne away by the excited soldiery. It was impossible to learn what it was all about—except that it was "a row" among the soldiers.

It is unpleasant to have to record so much that is disgraceful and damaging to the good name of a portion of our army. I would not be understood as implying that those instances of quarrel and drunkenness and insubordination pervade the whole army; but there is enough of it to give a bad name to our volunteer soldiery, and it is high time the truth were everywhere told, that public opinion may enforce the application of the remedy. We are already forced reluctantly to the conclusion, that the great want of our country at the present moment, is not more soldiery, but better ones. If an exact and faithful record were published of the scenes of drunkenness and disorder which a single day witnessed here last week, the public would scarcely credit the dreadful picture. And all this is chargeable to the utter failure of incompetent officers to enforce the plainest and most essential of the army regulations in their various commands.

The Fire Zouaves.

From inquiries among the officers of the Fire Department and members of companies we gather that after the battle of Bull Run this regiment, which had brought out the highest encomiums for its brilliant achievements, became almost totally demoralized. This was increased by the delay in being paid off, arising from the indifference of their disbursing officer. The men, too, thought they had not been used well. They had become dirty, not having had a change of clothes for two weeks previous to the battle, and they complain that their food was not as good as that of other regiments. After they got to Washington some of their officers said they might as well go home as to stay there. And it is thought that between 200 and 300 have straggled back, coming sometimes with other regiments, and sometimes in squads of two or three. There is a general impression that the whole regiment will return. Indeed, a few days since a company of forty who started to go to Washington, were told at Newark that the regiment had disbanded, and they returned to New York. The Chief Engineer is much troubled by the condition of the regiment, and it is said that he was seen on Pennsylvania Avenue with tears in his eyes. There appears to be no doubt that the Zouaves have the honor of the Department as close at heart as any member, and they have proved themselves to be composed of first-rate fighting material, but they do require good treatment in return for their services.—*N. Y. Tribune, 3d inst.*

McClellan Introduces other Reforms.

The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* has the following interesting items:

General McClellan, after consultation, has ordered Brigadier Generals to have weekly "division drill by trumpet." The necessity for this was severely felt on the battle-field July 21st, and the object now is to be prepared to meet the emergency in the future. Now, the men do not know a single command by trumpet.

Hitherto General McClellan arrested busy newsmongers when found on the battle-field. In the future he will equip and arm idle spectators found present at a battle, and place them in the front rank, in the hottest part of the fight.

Washington is once more an orderly and quiet city. The vigor of General McClellan may be seen in the deserted avenue, and the absence of soldiers from the grog-shops, the public buildings, and the places of public resort. The General thinks the soldier's place is the camp, and there he intends he shall be. His wise and firm discipline is sensibly felt, and it cannot but produce the most gratifying results in the efficiency of our army. There is more secrecy attending our military movements than has hitherto been customary, and the opinion is beginning to prevail that when a military movement is determined upon, there is no necessity of it being immediately communicated to General Beauregard.

And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, on August 1st, says:

Gen. McClellan is to have an interview with the correspondents and reporters to-day or to-morrow, when he will ask them to agree not to send a certain class of news either by mail or telegraph to their respective journals. There is to be an entire change in the matter of army movements, and the utmost vigilance will be used not only to prevent the transmission of important news North and West, but also South. There has been a considerable dissatisfaction heretofore among the Northern reporters because little pains were taken to prevent the news from going South among the rebels. It is a well-known fact that the Baltimore secession journals have been received at Manassas and Richmond regularly the same day of their publication. The prisoners all assert this, and there is no reason to doubt the statement. But Gen. McClellan means to put an end to easy communication with the rebels. He is arresting all persons suspected (upon good evidence) of conveying news into the rebel camp; even women have been detained for examination upon this charge. He means to make it impossible, from Harper's Ferry to Fortress Monroe, to convey news through our lines to the rebels. He will then ask every correspondent of newspapers in loyal States to forego the publication of any army news so far as it may have reference to future movements. There is not a loyal reporter in Washington who will not agree readily to this request; but if any journal refuses to be bound by any such agreement, then the General will forbid the use of the telegraph to that journal. News can still be transmitted North and South via Louisville, but it will be nearly a week old before it can reach its destination by mail or otherwise.

Chinese Breech-Loading Cannon One Hundred Years Old.

That there is "nothing new under the sun," the discovery of a lot of Chinese breech-loading and wrought-iron cannon, in the ballast of a ship just arrived at New York, is the latest illustration.

All of these cannon are curiosities, but the greatest interest attaches to those which load at the breech. In the first place, they are of great age. Experienced persons at once pronounce them without hesitation one hundred years old, judging from the rust and their outlines. Discarding the authority of this criterion, it is still impossible to look at them without being convinced that many years have passed since they were forged. They are of a very peculiar fashion, and all of nearly the same size, the dimensions of one being as follows:—Length, 5 feet; diameter at breech, 7 inches; diameter at muzzle, 5 inches; diameter of bore, 2½ inches. The bore at the breech is widened by successive cylindrical enlargements, and in the rear of this the external shell of the cannon is continued for a length of fourteen inches in the form of a hollow trough, open on the upper side. Through each of the sides of this trough is a slot, doubtless intended for a key to hold the breech piece in place. The breech pieces are missing, and whether they were chambered in front to receive the charge, or whether the latter was placed in the bore of the gun, it is impossible to determine. It is well known that breech loading cannon were tried in Europe soon after the introduction of the use of gunpowder. Still, this proof of their having been employed by the Chinese so long ago will attract attention at this time.

The muzzle-loading wrought-iron cannon are considerably larger than those which load at the breech, and the ability of the Chinese to forge these large masses with their little hammers has excited considerable surprise among our mechanics.

It is said to be a universal rule, that in the infancy of the arts, great skill is displayed in the use of poor tools, and that as civilization advances, better tools are devised, requiring shorter training in those who employ them.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY

In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS

Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS

From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES

That can be afforded.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Should try us.

BANKERS

Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON.

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.

500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

J. T. CARTER,

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,

231 South Water Street Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE.

The Union Insurance

AND

TRUST COMPANY,

Office—Room No. 2 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Chicago, Illinois.
GEO. W. GAGE, Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge of the Superior Court.
O. HOYT, of Hoyt & Pearce, Chicago, Illinois.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Banker, Chicago.
[illegible]
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Boston, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, Banker, Mass.
[illegible]
ELVIS HARWOOD, Banker, Illinois.
MARSHALL AYERS, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
[illegible]
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Toulon, Illinois.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Dentists' Cards.

J. C. FULLER,

DENTIST,

85 CLARK STREET

Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN,

Dentist,

102....WASHINGTON STREET....102

P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 56 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANSING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED!—

"A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth."

"Dead! At the dawning of the strife."
"Dead! Late so loyal, brave and true."

Music by J. P. WEBSTER. The beautiful words by H. C. BALLARD. With a fine lithograph likeness and title page. Issued in the highest style of art by

H. M. HIGGINS,

Music Dealer and Publisher, No. 117 Randolph-st.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

JUST PUBLISHED:

Sadly the Bells Toll the Death of the Hero—A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth. Price	25 cents.
Col. Ellsworth Requiem March	25 cents.
Brave Volunteers Quickstep March	25 cents.
Sturgis Rifles Quickstep	25 cents.
Douglas Funeral March	25 cents.
Down with the Traitors' Serpent Flag	25 cents.
Gen. Lyons' Union Schottisch	25 cents.
Our Country's Flag. (A new song by Doane)	25 cents.
Foot Steps on the Other Side, Quartette	25 cents.
[illegible]	25 cents.
Sherman House Polka, by Anguera	25 cents.
The Old House far away. Song	25 cents.

Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,

No. 46 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD

SCALES,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,

OFFICE NO. 35 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Office Hours—9 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—

BROADWAY & GRAY,

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.—

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will

BE SOLD CHEAPER

Than anywhere South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Eastern Pegged Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH at prices paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62.......LAKE STREET........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls	SHEET IRON,
500	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
28,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
200	casks	SHEET ZINC,
18	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS,

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS,

1861.........A Card.........1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

8..........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO..........8

Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.

☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 and 83 South Water Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WARE.

THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Ware, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

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CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & OFFICE FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the Very Lowest Market Rates,

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions [illegible]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

27 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined, as a course of hard work, that economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

S. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of

GROCERIES,

Fish, Wooden Ware,

DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight.

This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 8:00 P. M. next day.

This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana.

Trains arrive at Chicago [illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route

TO

BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

AT 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT	$2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT	$3.00.
Fare to GALENA	$4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE	$5.00.

Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit......1 hour 30 minutes.
do. Chicago to Freeport.....30 minutes.

[illegible]

☞ Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot.

N. C. YATE, General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem.

MATT. NAYLOR, Superintendent.
E. W. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 265 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(444 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Boat or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line of trains. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT.

[illegible]

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible]

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburgh, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Time to Cincinnati only 13 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains!

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 160 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5.20 p. m.

9:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday) [illegible]

9:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday) [illegible]

8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours.

5:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours.

☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

[illegible]

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the above cities named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by the route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,

VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route.

The Forest Queen has superior passenger and freight accommodations and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing.

Freight and Stock carried at Propeller rates.

Cabin passage to Buffalo includes meals and room. $4.50
Deck [illegible] $2.50

Railroad Tickets good.

Agents { JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. / LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, Trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows:

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:

[illegible]

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO,

1861.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers

CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen,

A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER,

WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen,

L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER,

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and South Western States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the above Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and at the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent.
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House, [illegible]
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 10 River st. [illegible]
[illegible]
T. T. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible]
JOHN ALLEN, Jr., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
[illegible]
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
H. W. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

☞ Through freights subject to but one transhipment.

☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 9 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOOKER, No. 25 State street, Boston.
[illegible]
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
[illegible]
J. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
[illegible]

BUFFALO, CHICAGO

AND

Lake Huron Railroad Line.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE!

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly

Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

HUNTER,	480 tons	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	549 tons	Capt. L. Nash,
ONTONAGON,	587 tons	Capt. E. Wilkins,
SUN,	640 tons	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS) in direct connection with the

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

[illegible]

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. The

Doctor John Phillips,

58 WASHINGTON STREET,

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye. Over 7,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,

Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Pebble Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.

Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

79 ....SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79

Opposite the Court House.

[illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MATHER & TAFT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

D. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John S. Wright and C. B. Wright, his wife, did, on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver [illegible] Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 99 of deeds, page 324, [illegible]

ALEX. MILLER, Trustee.

Chicago, July 26, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

ANSON G. BOWER, Trustee.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

Dated at Chicago, July 11th A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. [illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered unto Peter Geib, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, a certain Indenture of mortgage, dated the [illegible]

PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 17, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible]

F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Chicago, July 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible]

BONIFACIUS BERNAUER, Mortgagee.

DAVIS & BRAGG, Solicitors.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1861. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.

Chicago, Ill., July 12th, A. D. 1861.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAY WOOD, Deceased.— [illegible]

THOMAS J. HAYWOOD, Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.— [illegible]

Dated July 17, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.— [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 20th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, executed and delivered a certain deed of trust, which bears date March 14th, A. D. 1860, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE' SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, made, executed and delivered to me, a certain deed of trust [illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, July 27th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 20, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Macey and Margaret Macey, his wife, [illegible]

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

DAVIS & BRAGG, Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 7th day of May, 1860, [illegible]

Executors of Samuel F. Salomer, deceased.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John L. Fisk and Wilhelmina, his wife, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

THE CITY.

RECOGNIZED.—The boy that was found drowned at I. C. R. R. basin, was the son of George Atzel 49 Lasalle street near Lake.

OLD CLADDE.—The Commissioners appointed by the legislature to adjust old claims, are now in session at room No. 9 Court House.

NEW PAPER IN CHICAGO.—We understand that C. G. Flint, Esq., formerly local editor of the *Democrat*, will soon commence the issue of a new evening paper in this city.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—Mr. Dillon takes a complimentary benefit to-night, previous to his departure for New York, where he has an engagement at Laura Keene's.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO DRAGOONS!—A full meeting of the Dragoons will be held at Judd's Hall, Clark street, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock.

LATE PAPERS.—Duffy, the enterprising news dispenser, under the Tremont House, has placed us under renewed obligations for the very latest St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

☞ The Board of Medical Examiners for this State, now in session in this city, occupy the Indian Agency room in the Custom House building. The hours of meeting are 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A child two years old was run over by a hack, on Canal street, between Madison and Monroe, yesterday. The wheel passed over the back indenting one rib, and injuring one knee. Dr. Wanger dressed the wounds, and the child is convalescent.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Those requiring the services of a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, are referred to the card of Simeon W. King, in another column. He may be found at 81 South Clark street, instead of 815, as erroneously printed in yesterday's issue.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MCMURRAY.—Captain McMurry, of the Irish Brigade, was buried yesterday afternoon. Capt. Phillips and ten privates of the Brigade, with some of his friends, headed by the Light Guard Band, followed his remains to the Catholic Cemetery.

MECHANICS AND ARTISANS ATTENTION.—Capt. H. A. Davids, of the Sappers and Miners' Corps of the Douglas Brigade, is in want of a few good mechanics and artisans to fill up the ranks. Inquire at 137 Randolph street, near Lasalle street.

CAOUTCHOUC.—Mr. J. B. Idsson, No. 115 Randolph street, dealer in Rubber goods, has a sample of pure Caoutchouc, or the milk from the India Rubber Tree, from which the various and numerous articles of India Rubber are made. It is a rare curiosity.

CHILD LOST.—A little girl aged two and a half years, named Bettie Nicholls, has wandered from her home at 74 Edina Place. She had on a pink-and-white dress and high heeled boots. Has light hair and blue eyes. Any information of her, left at 74 Edina place, will be liberally rewarded.

☞ The office of Capt. Webb, mustering officer for Illinois volunteers, is in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. He will be found there at all hours; and will muster in men and companies belonging to any regiment that has been accepted by the War Department.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—Mrs. Matt. Peel's Minstrels, whose concerts for the past three weeks have afforded our citizens a treat in minstrelsy of no inferior character, gave their last concert last evening, at night, and are now *en route* for Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee, thence return to Chicago to locate permanently.

AT MCNALLY'S.—The Rebellion Record, No. 16; No. 5 of Pictorial History of the War; together with the latest English papers and periodicals, among which are "Good Words" and Chambers' Journal for July, also, part 28 of "Cassell's Popular Natural History," have been received by McNally & Co., at their News Depot, 81 Dearborn street.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—At Springfield, Ills., on the 3d inst., of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Thomas Dickson, aged 30 years. For three years past Mr. Dickson was a resident of this city, but for the past three months had charge of the press-room of the *Illinois State Journal*. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. As a workman he had few equals, and as a craftsman and citizen he commanded the respect of all knowing him.

EXCURSION TO KENOSHA.—Those who wish to enjoy a good time, or have either business or friends at Kenosha, will do well to remember that the Sabbath School of the West Indiana street M. E. Church have their annual basket pic-nic excursion to that place to-morrow (Thursday). The cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M. precisely, as the excursion goes with the regular train. Tickets fifty cents, children half price to be had at the train.

KNOX COLLEGE.—We learn that Knox College, at Galesburg, will commence its Fall term in the several departments—Collegiate, Female Collegiate and Academic—on the first Thursday of September, with a full corps of teachers. The arrangement of classes, and the course of instruction, have been somewhat modified, so as to afford increased advantages to students, thus rendering the Institution more than ever worthy of public patronage.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—A young man named Prindle, was killed while at work in a harvest field, near Lyndon, Whiteside county, last Tuesday week. He was gathering hay with a horse-rake, one tooth of which penetrated his thigh, severing the femoral artery, causing death by bleeding.

On the same day John Cochran, a lad 19 years of age, was driving a reaper, in the field, when the horses became frightened, threw the boy against a gate post, causing almost instant death.

UNION ENVELOPES.—Walsh, corner of Madison and Custom House avenue, has just issued the handsomest envelope that we have yet seen. It is a beautiful roseate tint, admirably executed, and shows the Goddess of Liberty, holding aloft the National colors, and stamping upon the Confederate flag. She rests against a coat of arms with national heraldry, while above her head the words, "The Loyal States," stand out in bold relief. Upon a scroll, "Millions" is represented as stretching her folds across the entire "Union."

A WAR ITEM.—Captain O. S. Munn has changed his headquarters to the Portland Block, where he is receiving recruits for his company. Let all who wish to enlist under one whose exertions for the prosperity of the "Prairie" have been unceasing and effective, call and see him.

During the Captain's long fight for the regiment, his men scattered, naturally because scattered; and now that he is preparing for a fight in the regiment, let those, and other young patriots of personal pluck, place their names on his lengthening list.

CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—Capt. Charles W. Barker has removed his recruiting station to James Daily's cigar store, No. 97 Clark street, where the roll may be found by any who would avail themselves of this rare opportunity to enlist in a company already supplied with horses and equipments, and which is called to immediate service under the command of Gen. McClellan. Capt. Barker hopes to leave Chicago with full ranks, as early as Friday, proceed to Buffalo for his horses, and so in Washington before the close of another week. The saddles are all ready for the riders.

TREMONT HOUSE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Among the recent improvements in the Tremont House, is an arrangement made by the enterprising Proprietors to receive at the Telegraph office in the House, special dispatches, from New York, Washington, St. Louis, Cairo and all important points both East and West. These dispatches are received to the latest hour, every evening, and posted upon the Tremont House Bulletin Board, for the use of guests of the House, and the public generally. This important (and costly) enterprise on the part of the proprietors, will be fully appreciated by the Public.

DEATH BY BURNING FLUID.—A week ago last Saturday evening Mrs. Simpson accidentally spilled a quantity of burning fluid upon the table, which was set off, and taking fire communicated the flames to the clothes of her daughter, Miss Mariette Simpson, who was sitting at the table. Before the flames could be extinguished, she was severely burned, and her mother's hands also badly burned. Miss Simpson lingered in excruciating pain until Monday night, when she died. Her funeral took place at 10 o'clock to-day, Wednesday, from the Universalist Church, corner Jefferson and Washington streets.

Bogus Letters.

The following letters, advertised in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Sanford & Hall, Chicago; P. O. Box, 884, Chicago; Mr. Powers, Chicago; W. Campbell, Clinton, Iowa; R. Villwerding, Germantown, Iowa; J. S. Child, Preston, Ill.; Mary L. Tree, Dupoly, Ill.; P. T. Hughes, Kaskaskia, Ill.; Edmond Randolph, Boone Co., Ill.; D. A. Russell, Eastport, Me.; Sarah Morgan, Portage City, Wis.; C. N. Hammond, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Abbott, South Bend, Ind.

CORONER'S INQUEST—A WARNING TO CITY RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—The protracted and thorough examination of a large number of witnesses by the Coroner's Jury, in the case of the accident resulting in the serious injury of Alfred Mastry, and the death of his child, by the State street City Passenger Cars, on Sunday evening near Cottage Grove, was brought to a close yesterday morning, Coroner Wm. James presiding, and Reuben Cleveland foreman of the Jury.

From the testimony received, it appears that both the platforms of the cars, as well as the inside, were crowded; and that the two ladies with Mr. Mastry succeeded in getting on the rear platform: that Mastry, with a child in his arms, attempted to get upon the front platform, against the remonstrances of those standing there, who told him there was no room. He was on the left-hand side of the car, and having the child on his left arm caught hold of the railing on the car with his right hand, placed his foot upon the lower step, and soon lost his balance and was swung round beneath the hind wheels of the car. The driver applied the brakes as soon as Mastry fell from the platform, but did not succeed in stopping the car until it had passed over the man and child, leaving them some 20 feet behind. The child's legs were nearly severed from its body, and one of its arms badly crushed. It died a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Massey's arm was broken in two or three places, and his shoulder badly bruised. (His physician yesterday stated he had received internal injuries which would probably result fatally.)

The verdict of the Jury was that "the infant came to its death by the carelessness of its father, by attempting to get upon the car while in motion." The Railway Company and its employees were exculpated from all blame, inasmuch as the act was a direct violation of the rules of the company, as plainly posted in large letters, in every car.

Similar accidents had become so frequent upon the city cars in New York, that it was found necessary to adopt some plan to prevent the ingress or egress of passengers, at the front platform. At first a chain was used, which has given way to light iron gates, compelling passengers to get on or off at the rear of the car. Inasmuch as a large number of persons riding on the cars are foreigners who cannot read the rules, and that many who can and do read, entirely disregard them, we submit to the Coroner, whether the plan found necessary in New York, could not be beneficially adopted here, thus preventing similar accidents hereafter. With this safeguard attached, the cars will carry as many passengers, and the front platform can be filled as before, only compelling those who would occupy a position there to pass through the car. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE REBEL ARMY.—We met, last evening, with Mr. Thos. Cunningham, who was three weeks in the rebel army at Memphis. He risked his life in making his escape, and for two days and nights after he left Memphis could travel only at night, all the thoroughfares of travel, and the country around for 40 miles, being guarded by scouting parties, to prevent Northern men from leaving Memphis. During the first two days and nights he had nothing to eat, and avoided the pickets, who were constantly visible, by wading in the edge of the river, under the banks, or creeping through the woods. When he left, two weeks ago last night, the rebel army there embraced some twenty thousand soldiers. They have more arms than they can find men to use. Memphis is strongly fortified around the R. R. Depot, and along the river, but no fortifications in the rear of the city.

He is intimately acquainted with most of the Irish Regiment that he belonged to, and is confident that nine-tenths of them would leave for the North if they saw any possible chance. Scarcely one of that Regiment are rebel soldiers from choice; and his opinion is that from one third to one-half of the whole number there in arms would turn against the south, and come over to the Northern army, if brought up in line of battle against the North.

Mr. C. is an intelligent, reliable man, and his *loyalty* may be judged from the above statement of his perils and trials in making good his escape from the rebel army, coupled with the fact that he intends to join one of the companies forming in this city. His parents reside at Bad Ax Wisconsin.

Police Court.

POLICE COURT—BEFORE JUDGE I. H. DAVIS.—Lewis Prince, deeming himself, according to Webster, "a prince of either sex," administered corporeal punishment upon his wife, giving her two black eyes—formerly blue. Fined $10.

—Michael Prisbare and Ellen his wife, charged with being disorderly. Ellen was fined $3. Mike paid the fine, and it is all right again.

—Kate Brown, arraigned for being intoxicated—made her usual exhibition of her person to the Court, *a la model artiste*. Claiming the weather was too hot to wear clothes, she was taken down stairs by a policeman to "cool off."

—Ben Hewitt appropriated to his own use a coat and fishing tackle he found upon the schooner Wewaxcum—$5 and ten days.

—Isabella Johnson, for the too free use of intoxicating beverages, and anything but chaste language, at the Foster House, North Side, was chased away, and here paid a fine of $3.

—John Banigan stole a ham, (which a shoulder proved to be) from N. Jackson's store, North Kinzie street 306; defended by O. Malley. Held to bail in $50 in Recorder's Court —decision reversed and prisoner discharged.

—Thomas Stanton, for attempting to collect rent by assaulting his tenant, Ann Ryan. Continued till Friday.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THREE YEARS.—According to a recent act of Congress, soldiers accepted for three years will receive all bounties of every kind given to volunteers or allowed to regulars. Three years' recruits will receive $180 per year, have all their incidental expenses paid, including their physician's bills, be returned to the place where they enlisted, free of charge, and at the expiration of their term of service receive $100 bounty in gold, and a warrant for 160 acres of good farming land.

There are thousands of mechanics and laborers, who will not be able to make more than a bare subsistence, during the present business prostration. Independent of the duty that every loyal citizen owes his country in an emergency like the present—and even taking a pecuniary view of the subject, there are very few now out of employment who can do better than to enlist in the Regular Army for three years. They are then sure of their pay, will be commanded by competent officers, will be well cared for, and at the expiration of their service will receive 160 acres of land worth from $5 to $20 an acre, and if prudent, will have saved money enough to open a farm.

Recruits are now being received for the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, for three years service, at 181 Dearborn street, No. 1 Clark street, and No. 134 West Randolph street.

sep6-8

HEADQUARTERS N. W. RIFLE REGIMENT, } 208 Randolph street, CHICAGO, Aug. 6. }

In consequence of delays in procuring transportation to the rendezvous, one of the companies has disbanded. Any one reporting a full company before the 15th of August will be accepted. Apply to the undersigned immediately.

C. L. KNEBELSBERGER,
Colonel Northwestern Rifle Regiment.
CHARLES T. DAKE, Adjutant. aug6-3

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemable New York exchange at ¼ of 1 per cent, by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

aug5-15c J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

GAS FIXTURES.—$50,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street.

jy29-30t H. M. WILLIAMS.

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, cut and ready for use, at the Rubber Store, 116 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.
jy9-1m

☞ Cook & McIlath, 86 Dearborn street, have made their prices for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.
s4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's issue. ap-tf

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Lasalle street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1861.

The money market continues quiet and steady without any material change. The fright and flurry which took place a few days ago consequent upon money has since disappeared. After an examination of the statement of the affairs of the State Bank, published in the TRIBUNE of this morning, J. T. Schumon, Tucker & Co., and C. B. Reiff, bankers, in addition to those previously mentioned, agreed to take it on deposit at the usual rate of ½ per cent. discount.

On this subject, we append the following communication:

CHICAGO, August 6, 1861.

Editors Tribune:

On opening our banking house some two months ago, we found the notes of this State Bank of Iowa to a considerable extent discredited and selling at a discount of three to five per cent. Satisfied of the entire solvency of the banks of that State, and from a personal knowledge of most of the officers, believing they were honestly and judiciously managed, we resolved the public, through your columns, that we would sell exchange for them on New York and other Eastern cities at one per cent. premium.

From the statement in your financial column this morning of the condition of the banks, we are more than ever satisfied of their solvency, and we propose to treat them in the same way as other banking and sell exchange on New York for the same rate, (one per cent.) per draft.

From this statement it appears that Iowa is the only State whose banks can, as a whole, redeem all their outstanding notes of circulation in one day, in gold and New York sight exchange.

The people of Iowa are to be highly complimented upon the manner in which they have met the duties of guards during the late Indian outbreak, and fears that others may follow had an unfavorable effect upon Bank Stocks at the Board to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—THE HARVEST AND CROPS.—The weather during the greater portion of the past week was intensely hot—the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. It was, however, favorable for harvesting, and we learn that a very large amount of the spring wheat has been secured. Oats and Barley are also being cut all over the Northwest, and the yield is reported to be fair. The spring wheat crop, concerning which there was considerable anxiety two or three weeks ago, is reported to be a fair average yield, and if we are to judge of the samples already received, the quality is excellent. The winter wheat is also threshing out much better than was anticipated, and it is said to be the best crop secured for five years past. The Corn crop, under the heat of last week, is thriving well, and so far as the Central and Southern portions of Illinois and Iowa are concerned, an immense yield is expected, while in the Northern part of Illinois and Iowa, the crop will be good, unless early frosts damage it. Thus far, we have every prospect of a large abundance of everything in the shape of breadstuffs—thus securing to us plenty to eat, even though money is scarce.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce in this city during the past week, and from the 1st of January last, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Aug 3.	Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	23,293	797,809	225,016
Wheat, bu	307,810	5,696,277	1,961,350
Corn, bu	1,153,976	13,496,987	11,794,981
Oats, bu	3,000	1,259,326	754,389
Rye, bu	5,555	249,119	97,649
Barley, bu	1,800	327,862	205,726
Timothy, bu	94,400	2,207,302	1,502,000
Potatoes, bu	200	221,253	156,019
Seed, tbls		1,200	1,791
Pork, bbls	602	21,900	12,170
Cut Meats, lbs	28,000	3,342,162	3,780,996
Lard, lbs	15,000	1,403,000	1,340,000
Tallow, lbs	10,292	780,763	167,193
Live Hogs, No	154	93,407	93,407
Dres'd Hogs, No		144,115	45,300
Beef Cattle, No	1,043	88,495	28,159
Hides, lbs	27,500	2,694,000	2,700,000
Wool, lbs	40,552	191,132	630,335
Lumber, feet	6,045,000	113,849,344	145,000,000
Shingles, No	1,054,000	27,213,750	38,078,500
Lath, pcs	532,000	9,900,000	15,287,966
Salt, bbls	1,000	43,000	45,000
Posts, No	500	291,000	207,000
Pickets, No		1,700,000	900,000
Wood, cords	1,023	40,363	51,370
Staves, No	292,000	4,554,194	3,400,000
Hoops, No	12,500	82,414	60,000
Highwines, bbls	1,254	49,581	46,000
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000	21,319	30,000
Butter, lbs	13,900	520,998	800,000
Dried Fruit, lbs		2,596,346	1,988,101
Apples, bbls	1,807	41,538	51,644
Broom Corn, lbs		966,851	87,314
Dried Fruit, lbs		1,276,000	1,000,000
Lead, lbs	1,591,054	9,083,065	6,314,442
Coal, tons	100	12,045	8,443

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barly bu
Lake						
Canal	275	9000	104827	6000		116
C. & A. R. R.	200	2000	5000			700
C. B. & Q. R. R.	643	6000	5000	500		
Ill. C. R. R.	400	4000	11000	500		
C. & N. W. R. R.	400	1000	11500	300		207
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	300	19067				
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1000	15000	36987	2000	200	1130
Total	4308	49733	178092	7960	200	1153

	Potatoes, bush.	Timothy Seed, bus.	Hides, No.	Highwines, bbls.	Lard, lbs.
Lake					
Canal					
C. & A. R. R.				100	
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	264	4200	30	100	120000
Ill. C. R. R.		2000			
C. B. & Q. R. R.		2264			
C. & N. W. R. R.		2264			
C. M. & St. P. R. R.		2264			
Total	264	12992	30	100	120000

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Aug 3.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	17,219	707,809	220,016
Wheat, bu	307,810	5,696,277	1,961,350
Corn, bu	1,153,976	13,496,987	11,794,981
Oats, bu	3,000	1,259,326	754,389
Rye, bu	5,555	249,119	97,649
Barley, bu	1,800	327,862	205,726
Timothy, bu	94,400	2,207,302	1,502,000
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Staves, No	292,000	4,554,194	3,400,000
Hoops, No	12,500	82,414	60,000
Highwines, bbls	1,254	49,581	46,000
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000	21,319	30,000
Butter, lbs	13,900	520,998	800,000
Dried Fruit, lbs		2,596,346	1,988,101
Apples, bbls	1,807	41,538	51,644
Broom Corn, lbs		966,851	87,314
Dried Fruit, lbs		1,276,000	1,000,000
Lead, lbs	1,591,054	9,083,065	6,314,442
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C. R. I. & P. R. R.	300	19067				
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1000	15000	36987	2000	200	1130
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Lake					
Canal					
C. & A. R. R.				100	
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C. B. & Q. R. R.		2264			
C. & N. W. R. R.		2264			
C. M. & St. P. R. R.		2264			
Total	264	12992	30	100	120000

The leading markets to-day were unsettled, and partly owing to no advance in freights, the latter are prices were downwards. Owing to increased receipts of wheat—87,755 bushels—the market was depressed and irregular, and it closed at a decline of 4@5c on spring grades. There was an active demand, however, for winter wheat, and the market advanced 2@c. Of all grades the sales amounted to about 55,000 bushels, at $1.04@$1.05 for No. 1 Red; 99@97c for No. 2 Red; 90@71c for No. 3 spring; 99@97c for No. 2 spring; and 78c for Rejected spring;—closing at 97c for No. 2 spring and 78c for No. 3 spring.

In consequence of a scarcity of vessels, there was less inquiry for Corn, and the market, though easier in the evening, closed at a depreciation of 2@3c per bushel. Sales were made at 30@31c for prime New; Yellow mixed; 31@32c for Canal and River Mixed; and 33@34c for Mixed in store—the market closing steady.

There was a fair inquiry by shippers for good brands of Spring Extra Flour, but common brands were dull and depressed. There was rather more offering for White Wheat extras, and the market closed steady. About 1000 bbls of all grades changed hands, at $4.60@5.50 for medium to rosy choice White Winter; $4.60 for medium Red Winter; $4.75@4.85 for medium to choice Spring extras, and $2.90@3.75 for Spring Superfine.

There was less inquiry for Oats, and buyers had the advantage—with sales of No. 2 in store at 18½c. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines were steady and firm at 14½c. Provisions remain inactive.

There is a scarcity of vessels, and freights to-day advanced ¾c @ bushel—with light engagements at 3½@3¾c for Corn to Buffalo; 4¼@4½c for Wheat—the latter by steam—and 5c for Wheat to Kingston.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—During the week Freights have ruled steady at 3c for corn to Buffalo; but to-day there is a scarcity of vessels, and rates close at 3½ advance of ¾c @ bushel.

The engagements to-day were as follows: To Buffalo: Prop Pittsburgh, wheat, at 7c; prop Adriatic, wheat, at 6¾c; prop Hunter, corn, via Goderich, at 6¾c; brig C. P. Williams, corn, at 6¾c. To Kingston: schr Montcalm, wheat, at 9c. To Port Sarnia: schr J. M. Jones, corn, at 6c.

RATES ARE WARM HERE.—The rate of freights by Lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail, for Flour, is 90c to New York, and 60c to Boston.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the rates of the various roads leading East:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th. Flour
Toledo, rail	60	50	40	40
Detroit, N. Y. Rail	60	50	40	40
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	60	50	40	40
Buffalo, Dunkirk, rail	60	50	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	50	40	30	30
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	75	60	60
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	75	60	60
Prescott and Ogdensburg, rail	80	65	50	50
Prescott, rail and water	80	65	50	50
Albany, rail	1.15	75	60	60
Albany, lake	1.05	80	60	41½
New York, rail ✱	1.05	80	60	50¾ 1.01
New York, lake	1.00	80	45	50
Boston, rail	1.15	90	70	50¾ 1.11
Boston, lake	1.15	85	70	50 1.00
Boston, rail lake & ocean	1.05	80	60	50 1.00
Boston via Grand Trunk, rail	1.05	80	60	50¾ 1.11
Portland, rail	1.25	75	60	50 1.20
Portland, rail and water	1.10	70	55	50 1.05
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.25	75	60	50¾ 1.18
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.15	65	50	50 1.00
Rhinebeck Central R. R. boats	1.05	75	60	50¾ 1.11
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.15	65	50	50 1.00
Providence, R. I., rail	1.25	75	60	50¾ 1.11
Providence, R. I., lake	1.15	65	50	50 1.00
Cleveland, rail	60	50	40	15 25
Pittsburg, rail	60	50	40	15 25
Pittsburg, lake	50	41	27	50
Philadelphia, rail	60	50	40	15 25
Philadelphia, lake	60	50	40	15 25
Baltimore, rail	60	50	40	50
Baltimore, lake	50	41	27	50
Cincinnati, O., rail	60	50	40	30 50

FLOUR.—The receipts and shipments during the past week will be found in the following comparative tables:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	13,219	17,219
By G. & C. U. R. R.	99,300	
By Ill. C. R. R.	27,000	
By C. & R. I. R. R.	47,900	
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	148,740	
By C. & N. W. R. R.	134,141	
By C. & S. W. R. R.	300	
By C. M. & St. P. R. R.		1,700
By Mich. Cent. R. R.		600
By Mich. South. R. R.	1,200	
By P. & F. W. R. R.		
Total last week	327,716	407,819
Total previous week	339,696	387,268
Corresponding week 1860	308,792	307,268
Corresponding week 1859	164,814	170,000

As will be seen from the above table the receipts during the week have fallen off nearly 70,000 bushels, while there is an increase in the shipments of about 100,000 bushels, as compared with the week previous.

Under the diminished receipts and the active shipping demand, along with the probability that the deliveries during the present month, owing to the harvest, will be light, the market for Spring Wheat during the week has been buoyant, and we note an advance in prices of 9@10c per bushel—the tendency at the close being slightly downward.

Winter Spring Wheat has been received to a limited extent during the past week, and the quality is found to be excellent. No sales however have yet been reported.

The supply of Winter Wheat continues very moderate, and the market closes at about the ruling quotations noted at the date of our last weekly review. In the early part of the week, owing to unfavorable news from the East, the market generally was depressed, but during the past two days there has been an improved inquiry, and the market closes firm. Very little White Wheat has yet been received, and the market is nominal. We quote the closing prices as follows:

No. 1 White Winter, in store.....
No. 2 White Winter, " .....
No. 1 Red Winter, " .....
No. 2 Red Winter, " .....
Rejected Red Winter " .....
Extra Spring, " .....
No. 1 Spring, " .....
No. 2 Spring, " .....
No. 3 Spring, " .....
Rejected Spring, " .....

The market for Spring Wheat during the week has been quiet and firm, with less activity, owing probably to light stocks. The demand has been chiefly for choice brands, and the market for such has been firmer; but common to medium qualities have been dull, and prices a shade lower than at the close of our last weekly review. For the latter the ruling figures have ranged from $5.25@5.40; and for good to choice, $5.60@4.80. Superfine brands have been in fair request at $2.25 @2.80 for fair to good quality.

In Winter Wheat Flour the receipts have been moderate, and the market more active. Choice brands of White Winter have been sold at $5.60, and a few favorite brands at $5.70; but medium to good White have sold at $4.60@4.75. Red Winter extras ranging from $3.70@4.50.

Rye Flour is dull and neglected with light sales to the trade at $2.60@3.50. Corn Meal is also plenty, and under a light demand the market rules dull and slow. Mill Stuffs of all kinds are neglected and nominal—there being little or no inquiry.

The following are the closing quotations of Flour, etc.:

White winter extras	$4.60	5.50
Red winter extras	3.75	4.40
Spring extra Flour, choice	4.00	4.30
" good	3.75	3.90
" common to fair	3.50	3.80
Superfine, common to choice	2.80	3.50
Rye Flour	2.60	3.50
Corn Meal, unbolted, per 196	10.00	
Corn Meal, bolted, per 196	12.00	
Middlings, per ton	8.00	9.00
Bran and Shorts	5.25	6.00

To-day the market was quiet and firm. Sales, 50 brls "Mason's XXXX" choice white winter extra round hoop at $5.70 del; 100 brls "Peerless" do flat hoop, at $4.87½; del; 100 brls "Orient" white winter extra, round hoop, at $4 40 del; 150 brls red winter extra, flat hoop, at $4.40 del; 50 brls "Baker's Choice" spring extra, flat hoop, at $4.15 del; 100 brls Goodwin's "Imperial," flat hoop, at $3.85 del; 100 brls "Wauconda" and 100 brls "

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Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861. NUMBER 335.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

PILLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

The latest and most plausible theory of Pillow's movements is that he is striking at the lead mines of that State for the purpose of establishing himself there, maintaining his communications with New Madrid, and supplying the rebel army with material for their bullets. It is known that Secession is lamentably short of lead, and that the sources of supply are all cut off; hence this theory has the merit of probability; but if the doughty Tennesseean does not expend more metal in gaining and holding his position than all his forces will be able to dig out of the earth, we are mistaken in the energy and resources of Gen. Fremont. But speculation is useless; a day or two more will reveal his movements in such a way that their object cannot be mistaken. He is said to be well supplied with means of transportation, having 400 wagons and 1600 mules in his train—sufficient to indulge his vagrant inclinations to his heart's content.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

There is serious trouble yet in Northeast Missouri, from Hannibal to Keokuk and along the Iowa border. Bands of strolling banditti are here and there almost constantly disturbing the public peace and committing violence upon private property. The telegraph wires west of Palmyra have been cut, and a train over the St. Joseph railroad riddled with balls. Along the Iowa border the greatest excitement is said to exist, and the cry, "to arms" is universal among Union men; but the supply of arms is sadly deficient. Something should be done, and that speedily, for the belief of this section of the State. It is now embraced in Gen. Hurlbut's command, and does not, therefore, come under the wise measures that have been adopted in the neighboring district of Gen. Pope. Jim Green and his scullions must be wiped out. We trust the Iowa and Illinois troops will not be a long time in doing it effectually.

THE FEDERAL TAXES.

There seems to be some conflict among the New York papers in relation to the late tax bill agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, on the part of the House and Senate, just before the adjournment. The abstract of the law printed by us yesterday was prepared from the *Herald*. Last evening the *Tribune* came to hand with the following, which is probably and unfortunately correct:—

THE TARIFF AND DIRECT TAX BILL.—This important act is printed at length in to-day's *Tribune*. It was materially amended by the Conference Committee, who struck out the proposed tax upon gold and silver watches and pleasure carriages, and abandoned the idea of excise upon domestic liquors. While a considerable revenue might have been drawn from these sources, it would require a great deal of cumbrous machinery to do the work. The levy of $20,000,000 is upon real property and incomes. Every resident is entitled to exemption in the property upon which he resides as far as $500; and on incomes of less than $800 per year no tax is levied. All above $800 pay three per cent. on the excess. The income tax will personally affect all who receive regular wages or salaries, all companies whether corporate or not who have gains or profits derived from sources not otherwise taxed by the act, and all who have incomes derived "from any source of business, "trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on "legacies, annuities, or derived from any other "source, within or beyond the boundaries of "the United States." For the purpose of this war tax, we take it that "income" will be defined to be just about the same as "net profits." Non-residents who draw income from estates or business in this country, pay five instead of three per cent. The direct tax is limited to $20,000,000, of which New York is to pay $2,603,918, a very large proportion of course falling upon the city.

While there is provision for the appointment of the necessary assessors and collectors—a small army in itself—there is a saving section which ought to render nearly all such appointments unnecessary. This section permits each State to do its assessing, and collect in its own way, by the regular officers for such purposes, and allows any such State 15 per cent of the apportioned tax as compensation. Every State ought to accept this office. It would not materially add to the duties of their annual labors, while it would save the necessity of creating a host of officers the most unpopular, by reason of their calling, that can be imagined. In New York alone, nearly $400,000 might be saved to the State in this way.

The various tariff modifications, on which the Government relies for a large income, are embraced in the following tables, where we compare the new rates with those of the Morrill tariff, adopted in March last. The first table embraces the changes in the *ad valorem* schedule:

Articles.	War duty. Per cent.	Tariff of March. Per cent.
Arrow Root	20	10
Feathers and Down	30	20
Ginger, preserved	20	10
Gunpowder	30	20
Hides	10	5
India-Rubber	10	free
India-Rubber Boots and Shoes	30	20
Ivory, manf. and vegetable	10	20
Leather, Sole and Bend	30	20
Lemons and Limes	20	10
Oranges, Bananas, Pl'nt'ns	20	10
Peruvian Bark	15	10 or free
Quinine	20	30
Rags, except woolen	10	free
Silk, singles or tram	25	15
Silk, not over $1 ℔ sq yd	30	20
Silk, valued over $1 ℔ yd	40	30
Silk, Floss	30	20
Silk Velvets $3 ℔ yd or less	35	25
Silk Velvet, over $3 ℔ yd	40	30
Silk Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Buttons, &c.	40	30
Wines of all kinds	50	40

The alterations in specific duties are much more numerous and important. The main reliance is upon Tea and Coffee—the former being taxed 15 cents per pound, and the latter four cents.

Articles.	*War Tax.*	*Tariff of March.*
Argol	3 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Almonds	4 cts ℔ lb	2 cts
Brimstone, crude	$3 ℔ tun	Free.
Brimstone in rolls	$6 ℔ tun	20 cts
Brandy	$1.25 ℔ gal	$1
Copal, Gum	10 cts ℔ lb	10 cts
Coffee, all kinds	4 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Cocoa	3 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Cocoa, manufactured	8 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Chiccory root	1 ct ℔ lb	Free.
Chiccory root, ground	2 cts ℔ lb	20 cts
Chocolate	6 cts ℔ lb	20 cts
Cassia (buds 15c ℔ lb)	10 cts ℔ lb	8 cts
Cinnamon	20 cts ℔ lb	20 cts
Cloves	8 cts ℔ lb	4 cts
Currants	5 cts ℔ lb	2 cts
Cayenne pepper	6 cts ℔ lb	3 cts
Cloves, oil of	70 cts ℔ lb	20 cts
Chloride of Lime	30 cts ℔ 100 lb	10 cts
Cream of Tartar	6 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Dates	2 cts ℔ lb	½ ct
Figs	5 cts ℔ lb	3 cts
Ginger Root	3 cts ℔ lb	10 cts
Ginger, Ground	5 cts ℔ lb	10 cts
Hemp, Russia	40 ℔ tun	$35
Hemp, Manilla & Indian	25 ℔ tun	$15
Liquorice, root	1 ct ℔ lb	Free.
Liquorice paste & juice	5 cts ℔ lb	3 cts
Lead, bars and sheets	1½@2½ c ℔ lb	1@1½c
Mace and Nutmegs	25 cts ℔ lb	15 cts
Molasses, syrup	2 cts ℔ lb	½ cts
Molasses, ordinary	5 cts ℔ gal	2 cts
Nuts, not specified	2 cts ℔ lb	1 cts
Pepper and Pimento	6 cts ℔ lb	2 cts
Plums and Prunes	5 cts ℔ lb	2 cts
Rochelle Salts	10 cts ℔ lb	20 ℔ ct.
Raisins, all kinds	5 cts ℔ lb	1@2 cts
Salt in sacks	18 cts ℔ 100 lb	6c ℔ bu
Salt in bulk	12 cts ℔ 100 lb	4c ℔ bu
Soda ash	½ ct ℔ 100 lb	Free.
Soda, caustic	1 ct ℔ 100 lb	20 ℔ ct.
Sugar, raw	2 cts ℔ lb	¾ ct
Sugar, white or clayed	2½ cts ℔ lb	¾ ct
Sugars, refined, loaf	4 cts ℔ lb	2 cts
Sugar and candy	6 cts ℔ lb	4 cts
Sal soda	½ ct ℔ 100 lb	20 ℔ ct.
Saltpeter, crude	1 ct ℔ lb	Free.
Saltpeter, refined	2 cts ℔ lb	10 ℔ ct.
Spirits, distilled	50 cts ℔ gal	40 cts
Turpentine	10 cts ℔ gal	20 ℔ ct
Teas of all kinds	15 cts ℔ lb	Free.
Tartaric acid	10 cts ℔ lb	20 ℔ ct.
White lead and red lead	2¼ cts ℔ lb	1½ cts

The bill provides for certain drawbacks, and makes other regulations important to merchants, but of no account to the mass of readers.

Connected with these measures is another act supplementary to the Loan bill, which allows the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 20 year 6 per cent bonds in exchange for Treasury notes. It also makes Treasury notes payable on demand redeemable at St. Louis and Cincinnati, and permits $5 notes to be issued (the original bill's minimum was $10). Treasury notes of less than $50, without interest, payable on demand, shall be received for public dues. The next section repeals, in effect, the Sub-Treasury law, as it allows "the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select, and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit for deposit with the regularly authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by, the Secretary of the Treasury," and lastly, the Secretary in negotiating 20 year 6 per cent bonds must not take less than the equivalent rate of the 7 per cent bonds authorized by the Loan bill.

PARTY ACTION IN OHIO.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio, as it sat in high inquest upon the remains of the party, at Columbus, yesterday, should have had its painter. Leastways it was a rare collection of antiquities. The young men of the party having gone to the wars, and the live men that remained in the State having beforehand repudiated the thing, the old political hacks had the thing all to themselves, and how cosily they enjoyed it is shown by the reported results. The Convention was small, only here and there a county had responded. About half the delegates were committed to the adoption of the Crittenden platform, as expressed in his latest resolution passed by Congress. The other half were pledged to the Vallandigham policy of "peace" even at the sacrifice of power. If the Convention had been composed of any other stuff than dry bones, there would have been a sharp collision between these antagonistic ideas. As it was, there was not the material for a good old Democratic fight, and the Convention settled down to peace on a Vallandigham platform with a Crittenden ticket. John Scott Harrison must be highly delighted with such company.

The result will be that the People's Union ticket, hereafter to be nominated, will hardly realize any opposition to its election.

LYON'S LATEST FIGHT.

THE GALLANT EXPLOIT OF OUR CAVALRY.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ILL. REGIMENT, CAMP ROLLA, MO., Aug. 6, 1861.

The telegraph will have already told you in brief the news of Friday's fight near Springfield. This letter can be more explicit.

As matters stood Thursday morning, Lyon was encamped 10 miles west of Springfield, at Pond Spring. Sigel's, Saloman's, and Sweeney's forces were at Springfield. Intelligence was brought that Ben McCulloch, with 15,000 men, was encamped near Tirrell Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Gen. Lyon immediately ordered all the regiments of infantry and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry to march southward and unite for an attack on the enemy.

Thursday night they encamped within three miles of the rebel army. But in the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated farther southward. Lyon immediately pushed on in pursuit, and in the afternoon came upon them at Dug Spring—a point 19 miles southwest of Springfield, on the Fayetteville road. The enemy were encamped at the opening of a prairie valley and chiefly in a southwestern bend, separated from our forces by a moderate sized but steep hill. Lyons forces were placed at the head of the valley, looking southward toward the opening and the enemy. The artillery was posted on the hill sides commanding the valley. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Friday) the engagement commenced. The fight was carried on chiefly by artillery and cavalry: our infantry were not engaged. The enemy seemed to have but two pieces of artillery, and with these only ten rounds were fired, while an equal number were fired by the Federal batteries. Early in the engagement a detachment of 27 U. S. Cavalry, led by a Lieutenant, rode over the hill towards the part of the valley where the enemy were supposed to be posted. As soon as they had passed the ridge, they found themselves directly upon a large body of rebel infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. There was no retreat, and so putting spurs into their horses and grasping their sabres, the brave 27 rode directly into the midst of the enemy. So sudden and unexpected was their charge, and so little did the enemy judge rightly of the force of the cavalry, that a stampede took place among the infantry, and taking advantage of the confusion, the horsemen cut their way through the formidable mass of opposing men, came out to the valley, and rode back to camp, having lost but five men. One of the killed was the Lieutenant commanding, who had fought most fearlessly. He had killed six rebels, struck a seventh to the ground, and was trying to meet the attack of an eighth, when the prostrate man taking advantage of his position, shot him. He still had strength to finish the work of death with the first and then avenge his own fatal wound upon the foe who had given it. After that, he turned and rode away, but had not gone two hundred yards before he fell dead from his horse.

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that McCulloch had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles south, at a place called M'Cullough's Store. Lyon immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight. 40 rebels were picked up dead and 44 wounded were found; 80 stands of arms, 15 horses and a wagon loaded with bacon were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce sabre strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, Lyon's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of McCulloch's loss except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

A messenger (Mr. Fee) left the camp Saturday morning. He reported that Lyon's pickets were fired upon and an attack was momently expected. The whole camp was aroused and under arms. Teams were made ready to move, and all seemed in expectation of a hard day's fight. He says that after he came away, cannon were heard till noon, when he passed out of hearing distance. A messenger arriving on Sunday morning, a little later than the former, reported no more fighting on Saturday. It is difficult to determine which is correct.

It seems to be Lyon's intention to pursue McCulloch till he can throw a force around in the rear and reserving a good position in front, to endeavor to cut his troops to pieces.

Officers and men are very confident and cool, but eager for a fight. One of the Iowa regiments, whose term of service had nearly expired, walked thirty miles Friday, and arrived at camp Saturday morning at sunrise, "as eager for a fight as hungry wolves," to quote my informant.

It was rumored at Springfield that there was a considerable force west of the town, preparing to attack it; and as they had but four companies of infantry, six cannon and about 600 Home Guard, those who remained were considerably alarmed. But it is thought that the rumor has no foundation.

As to the sources of this information, I am indebted particularly to the Rev. Mr. Shea, a gentleman who left Springfield Sunday morning, by stage, reaching Rolla at nine last evening, accomplishing thus the journey in about twenty hours. Mr. Shea has lived in Springfield nearly three years, acting as pastor of a church and teacher of a small seminary. He understands the country thoroughly, and drew for me a clear and accurate diagram of the route of the troops and the position and prominent features of the field of the engagement. I also received particular intelligence from a private letter, written by W. H. Graves of Springfield, and from still another. The three accounts agree very perfectly, and may be relied upon as the most authentic information possible to be received up to this time. G. C. C.

THE BATTLE AT ATHENS, MO.

1,500 Rebels Put to Flight by 400—Border Warfare—More Trouble Apprehended—Scarcity of Arms, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KEOKUK, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Fresh life and a greatly quickened enthusiasm have been imparted to military preparations here by the occurrence of what may, perhaps, be dignified as a "battle," at Athens, a Missouri town on the DesMoines river, some 25 miles northwest of this city. The border warfare now being carried on by Claib. Jackson's bandits, has indeed kept us in a sort of ferment for several weeks; but this almost unexpected presence of a mounted band of 1,500 men, this attack upon Athens, and the danger that may be apprehended from them on our own side of the line, have given an intensity to the call "To Arms!" beyond anything we had ever dreamed of. The secessionists are poorly supplied with arms, and so are our people; but what they lack in equipment is made up in reckless daring, against which our cooler bravery may not be always available in guarding against a blow which we may not know where to expect.

The affair at Athens, yesterday morning—of which the telegraph has doubtless preceded me with a brief account—may be summed up thus: Athens is a small village on the Missouri side of the river, directly opposite the Iowa town of Croton, the latter a station on the railroad running west. There have been several hundred Union men in camp here, the most of the citizens who were being organized as Home Guards. At Croton opposite, with no military guard, was a large quantity of army supplies, just unloaded at the depot. On Sunday the Union men at Athens discovered this large body of rebels moving upon the place, and sent word to Keokuk for help, which word was received at 8 o'clock that evening. Then what a hurrying there was here! Within an hour two companies—the Rifles and Rangers—were sent up by special train, reaching Croton at 11 o'clock. They first stationed a guard over the depot, and at daybreak the balance of the party crossed to Croton, to see how matters stood. They had hardly reached the other side, however, when the attack was made upon the camp, but Col. Moore, in command of the Home Guard, was too good an officer to be surprised. The enemy came up in three divisions of 500 each, evidently intending to surround the camp and compel its surrender. Col. Moore placed two of his companies to the right, and with two more engaged the center, while the Keokuk boys, only a few moments on the ground and with a scant supply of powder, engaged the left. The fight was continued an hour and three-quarters, and ended in the defeat and flight of the enemy. They were commanded by Martin Green, a brother of Jim Green, and had three cannon, two of them brass and the third bored out of a log!

During the fight the Keokuk boys—numbering fifteen—got out of powder, and while crossing the river to obtain more, had four of their men wounded, one of them badly. They, however, continued firing from the Croton bank, and crossed again, with full force, and in time to help in the final honors of the day. The rebels had the advantage, not only in numbers, but also in position, but they fell back so precipitately that a good company of cavalry might have cut them in pieces and relieved us of further trouble. The chase was, however, continued six miles, and netted us 60 horses, some prisoners and other trophies of victory. The Union men in Athens deserve the greatest credit, although the assistance rendered by the Keokuk boys was not unimportant. The number of rebels killed was twenty, eight of whom were found on the field; while a number of others, whom we have as prisoners in the hospital at Athens, are mortally wounded. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, is certainly not less than forty or fifty. Our loss was three killed and eighteen wounded. Rev. Mr. Harrison was one of the Union men killed; and another was Mr. C. Sullivan, an old man, taken prisoner and wounded. Of the wounded, are Captain Motley and Lieutenant Dougherty; both of whom are wounded dangerous.

The secessionists are now, it is reported, encamped only eight miles distant from Athens, and preparing for another raid upon that place. An attack is also feared at Croton. During the day, Monday, while the battle was progressing, Keokuk was in a perfect whirl of excitement. All sorts of rumors prevailed during the forenoon, some of them of the wildest description. At one time, according to these rumors, 2000 rebels had driven the Unionists over to Croton, and were themselves actually crossing in hot pursuit. Col. McDowell of the 6th regiment at once dispatched three of his companies, and followed it with three more. Col. Worthington of the 5th regiment off five companies. A brass 6-pounder was forwarded, with provisions, army stores and everything available for military efficiency. This was all being pushed forward under the idea that we were beaten. The news of our victory was received only a few moments before the train started, but being ready, concluded to go and preserve the peace, even if not to be on hand for another brush. It was reported last night that Lieut. Col. Mathie's, of the 5th regiment, had moved the five companies of that regiment across into Missouri, two miles below Croton, and that Col. Worthington had gone to Croton, and would proceed from there in company with McDowell, also across the river. A march is even now being made (it is thought here,) upon the rebel camp. With these 1,000 men and the 400 at Athens, the bandit chief will have his hands full. We are in hourly expectation of great news from our "seat of war."

But there is an item to be added which gives a tinge of blame to our victory, and for which the Keokuk troops will make suitable atonement hereafter. If Bull Run had its cowards, so has Athens. Unlike that, however, and while our side were being successful at every point, eight "brave men" precipitately fled, headed by Lieut. Col. Callahan, nor did they once stop until they had reached Montrose, *twenty miles distant!* Through all this region they created the wildest alarm, by frantically reporting that "all was lost!" The town of Charleston, which they took in their way, was thrown into quite a panic. The scenes, as related here, would be laughable were they not so mortifying. X.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

Gen. Prentiss' Brigade—Paying off the Volunteers—Reenlistments—Matters about town—The expedition to Cape Girardeau—Enthusiasm of the Men—" In for that fight any way"—Rumors and Excitements of the Day—Col. Cook's 7th Illinois Regiment—Breaking up at Camp Smith—C. L. A. Co. A—The General Hospital—A Floating Hospital, the "Warsaw"—Rumors and Prospects—The "Reliable Gentleman" again—Affairs in Missouri—The Paymasters at work—" Discovery of Gold" in Cairo.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, ILLS., August 6th, 1861.

Any one who is familiar with the appearance of a fowl, in the unpleasant but necessary process of *moulting*, will need no better simile to express the present condition of Gen. Prentiss' Brigade just now, when the three months' men are being paid off and discharged the service. A thorough reorganization is the result already auspiciously under way. Many of the men are at once re-enlisting for three years, and enjoying a brief furlough; but many are desirous of a longer rest from camp duty, and go home avowing their intention to try it again, after a time, and they will be sure to be found in the ranks. Others go home to stay.

Not to discuss now the propriety of having called at all into the field three months' volunteers, nor to claim the question entirely settled that nearly as many as did enlist for such term would as cheerfully come forward had the call been for one year, good results are at least being wrought by the three months' test of active patriotism. For instance, it is fortunate that very many of our officers, from "captains of tens and captains of fifties" up to the regimental staff, had only three months' time in which to exert their inefficiency on men under them.

It will pay to re-organize squads and companies and regiments anew, if it is to be done with the exclusion of bummers and bruisers in shoulder straps, corporals who are brutes, and colonels whose spirit is guarded by the bar room standard. These gentlemen are being extensively made to come down from three months' fortuitous and ambitious occupancy of positions they can best adorn by vacating. We are much the wiser for three months' military experience.

Many of the companies will retain existence by a more or less change in officers and men, and a higher standard for the former, a more earnest purpose in the latter. Cairo is now under stricter military law than ever before. To-day Gen. Prentiss first closed the groggeries at eight in the evening, thus shutting up to darkness more than five-sixths of the places of business in the city. As a consequence quiet reigns after nightfall.

With this brief reference to the aspect and condition of matters in Cairo, I come to the more marked events of Tuesday, which will not reach your readers as news, having been already anticipated in your dispatches. For some days past an increasing degree of interest has attached to the posture and promise of affairs at Cape Girardeau, distant twenty-five miles up the river on the Missouri side, where two regiments under the command of Col. Marsh of the Illinois 20th, have been posted. It was believed that for this point Jeff. Thompson and his horde was making, with all dispatch, intending to establish himself there, and this once accomplished our communications with St. Louis would be interrupted or endangered, for there is nothing of the mail clad gun boat in these river steamers, which, all upper works, are decidedly unprotected females. However excellently well they may serve as transports, they cannot on equal terms exchange compliments with a shore battery.

All through Sunday the battle was raging at Cape Girardeau if rumors flying thick and fast were to be believed, and Col. Marsh and his force a dozen times cut to pieces—by the reports. There was enough in the aspect of things to call for a prompt response to an actual dispatch from Col. Marsh, asking for reinforcements, received simultaneous at St. Louis and Cairo. How Gen. Fremont responded your correspondent from St. Louis will have told. Gen. Prentiss promptly ordered the steamers Iatan and "B" to be fired up. He gave orders to Col. McArthur to proceed at once to Cape Girardeau with his 12th Illinois regiment. He did not need to order this brave Chicago Colonel, and his boys to be "fired up." They have been under steam and eager for a fight for three months.

Among the earliest events of the morning was their embarkation. Col. McArthur and five hundred men went on board the Iatan. Three hundred men, also of the 12th, with four pieces of artillery went on the "B." Both boats were under way at 7 A. M. Forty-eight rounds were given to each man, and the four field pieces were equally well provided for.

It is something memorable, the spirit that pervaded this gallant regiment, and not them alone but the entire body of troops here. There was a fray actually promised, and as was believed actually in progress, and yet there was no hanging back. The 12th, since its reorganization is not full. It has many raw recruits, and yet there was none the less order. Even the paid off and discharged three months' men of this and other regiments were full of eagerness to accompany the expedition, and up to the moment of leaving, applications were made thick and fast by these discharged men to be permitted to attach themselves to one of the companies, and share in the coveted brush. The tone of Gen. Prentiss's last instructions to Col. McArthur, reflected the prevalent opinion that the battle was already in progress, and might be decided before the expiration of the four hours time required for the trip. Later in the day came a rumor that Cape Girardeau had been taken. Subsequent news by a down steamer, reported all quiet there. Perhaps Col. Marsh fell into an exaggeration of his chances. At all events, up to present writing, his position is safe. He has now a strong force well made up of artillery. Col. McArthur's regiment will resume their camp here, probably to-morrow. The brave fellows, especially the discharged volunteers, who believed themselves "in for that fight, anyhow," will come back disappointed.

It cannot be long delayed, however, the measuring of weapons with the rebels in Missouri, and nothing is now being spared to put our troops in readiness throughout the whole division now under the active supervision of Gen. Fremont. What is being done, and how, is a matter in which, for obvious reasons, the general public are not taken into confidence, and it is well it is so.

Two changes have been made in the camps to-day. Col. Cook's 7th Illinois regiment came down from Mound City, on the Ohio, at 11 A. M. At the same hour Capt. James Smith of the Chicago Light Artillery, Company A, broke up the pretty and picturesque quarters at Camp Smith, three miles up the Mississippi levee, and came into a new location in the city. Col. Cook's regiment has also gone into a new camp near Fort Prentiss.

The boys of Capt. Smith cast many a lingering look behind as their column moved away from Camp Smith, their house for four months past. They have wrought wonders in reducing a heavy and tangled forest to a beautiful and level parade ground, and yet their best result has been attained in the direction of perfecting themselves in soldierly duty.

Let it be voted to Capt. Smith's credit that not one night, while in service, has he passed away from his camp. As I sat by and saw the preparation for breaking up the camp, it was worthy of note to observe how each squad returned to headquarters a well thumbed volume, the elaborate treatise on Artillery Practice issued by Government for army use and instruction. These men had been studying, their camp had been a school of instruction, and the result is seen in the skill and precision with which they handle their pieces, in a manner that enlists the outspoken admiration of veteran army officers. They have not been well used. They are the pride of this brigade, and yet their pay for the entire period of service is in arrears. There is a prospect now that this will not long remain to be said.

I visited Dr. Sim at the Brigade Hospital, or rather as it is to be the General Hospital since it is receiving patients from all the Brigades. I passed through the wards today. Dr. Sim has worked marvels and deserves all praise. His patients are well cared for, and their number represents a remarkably good state of health in the camp.

As necessarily incident to the present and prospective large increase of the force here and at Birds Point, the Hospital accommodations have been extended considerably. A large new brick building is soon to be made Dr. Sim's principal Hospital. The St. Louis and Keokuk packet Warsaw, a fine steamer, has also been made a floating Hospital, and placed under charge of Assistant Surgeon Dr. Burke, and is now receiving patients for whom her staterooms will make comfortable and welcome wards for the light class of cases to be sent thither.

Cairo is still kept alive by rumors and sensations. The "reliable gentleman" to whom sensation reports and the sensation loving public have for months past been so liberally indebted for their stock of lively interest, *keeps arriving* here constantly. I have seen him several times and looked his budget through. It contains nothing the public have not heard before. He is very fond of pouring his "important disclosures" into official ears at Headquarters, but not with any marked result. It has come to be understood that our officers do not depend altogether upon the "reliable gentleman" for the facts and surmises on which to base their operations. And Gen. Fremont and his Brigade officers are at work, of that be assured.

Army operations prospective are not for discussion. The actual movement in the direction of re-opening and keeping unobstructed the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, extending twenty-six miles into Missouri, southwesterly from Bird's Point, has a meaning. To this end Col. Lawler's 18th Ill. Regiment is posted six miles out on the line, where an expensive bridge is to be immediately replaced. Col. Turchin's 19th Ill. is at Norfolk, Mo., six miles down the river. Gen. Fremont's fleet of Government transport steamers are in St. Louis, in readiness for a similar duty to that which lately employed them.

One thing in closing deserves to be noted, as it is noted here, an anomaly in Cairo, the influx of gold and silver used in paying off the troops. By the middle of the week Major Eaton and Major Kinzie will have paid off the last regiment of the three months' men. As a consequence holders of "little bills" to large amounts about town, liquor sellers, laundresses and others, are rejoicing over a discovery of gold in Cairo with a jubilation Pike's Peak never saw surpassed. H.

LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

At midnight, the Senate is still in exciting session. All the prominent army appointments have been confirmed, including Gens. Butler, Schenck and Lieut. Col. Emory. Col. Wood, for Commissioner of Public Buildings has not been acted upon. The most incontestible evidences were presented of Lieut. Col. Emory's loyalty. The case come up in such a shape that the staunchest and strictest Senators were precluded from voting against him. It is understood that a full statement in relation to the matter will be given to the public.

PAY OF SOLDIERS—THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

A bill passed both Houses to-day, increasing the pay of soldiers from $11 to $15 per month. The second section expressly legalizes the last proclamation of the President. The vote in the House was 79 to 17. The bill was introduced by Senator Wilson, and in two hours was ready for the President's signature.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS ENLISTING.

Through the efforts of General Sickles an important provision has been adopted by Congress. All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into service for one, two or three years, or for and during the war, are to be paid from that time, without waiting until they reach the rendezvous. The increased pay of $4 per month to volunteers involves an additional yearly expenditure from the Treasury of about $20,000,000. This provision has been embodied in the form of law.

THE SOLDIERLY CAPTAIN.

The Captain who did his duty in the midst of the rout of Bull Run, marching his company off the ground in good order, was Joseph R. Hawley, Captain of the Rifle Company A, 1st Connecticut Regiment, and formerly editor of The Hartford *Press*. This worthy journalist soldier, who was never seen at the Washington hotels, camped with his company, and, when one was sick, took his gun and mounted guard.

THE TREASURY.

The monthly statement of the United States Treasurer shows that he had $7,282,475.21, subject to his draft on the 1st inst. This statement includes, as yet subject to draft, various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasurers of the rebel States, which I suppose is emphatically a legal fiction. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

News from the South.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 7th.]

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman direct from the western district of Tennessee, and ascertained from him some facts in relation to the true condition of things in Secessia. Our informant left Randolph, Tennessee, about a week ago, under pretence of going to Missouri to join the rebel army. He represents a most deplorable state of affairs in Memphis and Nashville—a want of employment among all classes but the military, and a want of food among a great many. Merchants and business men are becoming heartily tired of the war, and do not hesitate to say to the military chieftains that they must whip the North very soon, or else give up the idea. Planters, too, are less enthusiastic in the Davis cause, and grumbles both loud and deep are uttered at the slowness with which it progresses. The removal of the blockade will be demanded of the Southern Government before long—so our informant says.

We were somewhat amused at hearing a verbal statement of the account which the Tennesseeans received of the battle of Bull Run. The Federal loss was in no case put at less than 15,000 killed, 10,000 wounded, and about as many taken prisoners, while the Confederates were reported to have come out of the fight with but a few hundred missing.

The reign of terror exists to a frightful extent in Tennessee, and men are hung every day for the expression of sentiments that do not tally precisely with the ideas of the slave oligarchy. A couple of weeks since a meeting was held near Randolph, to take into consideration the case of a miller, from Hamilton, in this State, who was guilty of the high crime of being a subscriber to the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*. He was assured that nothing but the fact that men of his occupation were very scarce in Tennessee saved him from the halter. He was only "acquitted" on condition of his exchanging the *Gazette* and *Commercial* for the *Enquirer*, which is considered a perfectly orthodox paper all through the South. We have our informant's word for the statement that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *News* and *Day Book* are the only Northern papers which a man who values his life dare read in Tennessee.

The troops have nearly all been withdrawn from Fort Randall and sent to New Madrid, Missouri. Great efforts are being made in the interior of the State to raise volunteers for the rebel army in Missouri. They are not very successful, however, as Southerners are beginning to find that camp life does not agree with them, and generally prefer maintaining a non-combative position.

Traveling, even from one part of the State to another, is prohibited to citizens, save by a permit like the following from the military authorities:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Headquarters Department No. 2.

No. —— has permission to visit Clarksville, Tenn., upon his honor as a man that he will not communicate in writing or verbally to any person likely to publish it, any information which he may possess which might be of use to our enemies. By order of Gen. Polk.

S. F. MORGAN, Adjutant.

What is Sauce for the Goose, &c.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1861.

Editor's Daily Chicago Tribune:

We would like your opinion of banking which proceeds upon the basis of paying out money over the counters which will be received back again *the same day*. A large banker, recently starting business, paid drafts on them in the morning, in *Canada money*, and refused to take it back in the afternoon. If this is the way to build up a business and sustain the commercial interests of Chicago, it is fair to suppose that our business men have learned nothing in our recent currency troubles, and are only waiting patiently to be plucked again, like a prearranged goose, with only a few tail feathers left. MERCHANT.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

THREE NEGROES IN THE WOOD PILE.

Fremont Delivers Them Up.

RAPID CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Activity of Jim Green's Bandits.

They Scour the Northeast Counties.

Telegraph Wires Again Cut.

Apprehensions Along the Border.

IOWA TROOPS HURRIED FORWARD.

MOVEMENTS AT CAIRO.

Jeff. Thompson's Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 7, 1861.

Col. McArthur's Twelfth Regiment returned from Cape Girardeau to-day, from their expedition to reinforce Col. Marsh. The four pieces of artillery that they took with them were left, at Col. Marsh's request. To-day the Empress, from St. Louis, brought down the Missouri Ninth, with two 24 pounders.

Col. Marsh has now three regiments—his own, Col. Smith's, and one Missouri regiment, and another to arrive on the steamer January. They are strongly entrenching themselves, in a most favorable position. Cape Girardeau is now safe from any force Jeff. Thompson can bring against it. That redoubtable Jeff. is probably still at Bloomfield, forty miles west of Cape Girardeau, whence he has fulminated the following formidable proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

Missourians! Strike for Your Firesides and Your Homes!

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSOURI STATE GUARDS, BLOOMFIELD, MO.

Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District of Missouri in the second war for independence, I appeal to all whose hearts are with us, immediately to take the field. By a speedy and simultaneous assault on our foes, we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds, while tardy action, like the gentle South wind, will only meet with Northern frosts and advance and recede, and like the seasons will be like the history of the war, and will last forever. Come now! strike while the iron is hot! Our enemies are whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. Hardee advances in the centre, Gen. Pillow on the right, and Gen. McCulloch on the left, with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid. So, leave your plows in the furrow and your ox in the yoke and rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes, to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our State! Brave sons of the 9th District, come and join us! We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle on ten thousand hills are ours. We have forty thousand Belgian muskets coming; but bring your guns and muskets with you, if you have them; if not, come without them. We will strike our foes like a Southern thunderbolt, and soon our camp fires will illuminate the Merrimac and Missouri. Come, turn out!

JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig. General Commanding.

Jeff. will doubtless give Col. Marsh a wide berth. The gallant 12th, on returning from their bloodless expedition, complain bitterly of their disappointment in not seeing a fight.

To-day Messrs. Hurd, Long and Hoyne, of Chicago, visited Col. Turchin's 19th at Norfolk, eight miles below Bird's Point; and, as a committee in behalf of your citizens, presented the 19th with a beautiful stand of colors. Mr. Thomas Hoyne made the presentation speech, to which Col. Turchin responded eloquently. The boys are delighted with this mark of attention from their city, and wherever they go that flag will go with them.

The gun-boats constructed for this post will arrive here from New Albany in a day or two. They will prove a welcome addition to the force of General Prentiss.

Reports continue to arrive of the movements and plans of the rebels in Missouri and elsewhere. At Norfolk, Wednesday, from Col. Turchin's camp, armed men, both horse and foot, were seen on the Kentucky side. Col. Turchin yesterday sent out a scouting party of seventeen men, in command of Capt. Colby. They went to Charleston, on the Cairo and Fulton road, and there heard that a force, reported 3,000 strong, had been in the vicinity menacing the Railroad; but had hastily retreated to New Madrid, and found shelter under Gen. Pillow there. The secessionists with whom the scouts conversed were very outspoken and defiant, and boasted that in sixty days the Federal forces would be glad to retreat across the Mississippi. The rebel Missourians will be likely to become "Arkansas travelers" in less than that time.

Three deserters from Capt. Williams' Co., of the 19th, have been taken. One who seduced the others away will be court martialed and shot. He is a Mississippian, and a deliberate traitor. The party are under guard.

A loyal magistrate at Commerce, McIntyre, was driven out by the rebels and fled to Cape Girardeau. His crime was conferring with Col. McArthur's expedition which touched at Commerce on the way up. S.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military Preparations—Fremont Gives Up Three Runaway Slaves, and Stops a Popular Clamor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7, 1861.

There has been the usual military excitement here to-day. Three months' soldiers who have been paid off are re-enlisting for the war rapidly, and but few will leave the service. Preparations are being made to give ample and comfortable quarters to the large force that is soon expected here, in pursuance of the design of Gen. Fremont to rapidly concentrate forces here both for defensive and offensive purposes.

The secessionists this morning attempted to raise an excitement on account of three fugitive slaves having taken refuge in the Arsenal. Their outeries were at once hushed by the prompt rendering up, by the military, of the slaves to their owner. This conduct has had a marked favorable effect upon the public mind.

The city is full of reports of an engagement at Springfield, and people are greatly excited; but measures have been taken to prevent any disturbance occurring.

FROM QUINCY.

The Mischief Makers Still Alive.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Aug. 7—9 P. M.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph train going west, this morning, was fired into by rebels about six miles from Palmyra. The force could not be estimated, as they were concealed; but sixty shots struck the locomotive, and about a dozen passed through the coaches. No passengers were injured; the engineer, however, received a slight scratch from a bullet on the side of his head.

The telegraph line is cut several miles from Palmyra, and at least in one other place, farther west.

Captains Burnap's and Palmer's companies of cavalry marched into Missouri, yesterday morning, fully equipped.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1861.

ABOUT PROVOST MARSHAL PORTER.

Gen. Porter, Provost Marshal, cowhided a hackman, the pole of whose carriage accidently struck his horse, in front of Willard's hotel, last night. A volunteer Major standing near, and mistaking the Marshal for a friend, begged him to remember his position, whereupon Porter struck him also, in the face. The Major sent a note this morning, in the nature of a challenge, which Porter took no notice of, on the ground that to fight a volunteer officer was beneath his dignity. The Major has preferred charges against Porter.

PATTERSON'S LEFT OVER ORDERS.

General Banks' army return many fugitives, greatly to the disgust both of officers and soldiers. He is acting under Patterson's old orders, which he found on hand.

SOLDIERS SHORT OF FUNDS.

There are great complaints yet touching the delay in paying soldiers. One regiment has not received a cent, although it is two months and a half since it was mustered in. The officers have drained their private purses in lending to their soldiers. The trouble in this case, at least, is not with the pay rolls, which have long been waiting.

NAVAL ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Capt. Andrew A. Harwood has been confirmed as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, of the Navy Department.

THE PARIS CONSULATE.

Thomas L. Dudley of New Jersey, is temporarily filling the Consulate at Paris, left vacant by Mr. Spencer, whose successor has not yet arrived.

From Fort Monroe—Hampton to be Reoccupied—Looseness of the Blockade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 6.—Hampton will be reoccupied on the arrival of the first new regiment from the North.

The Quaker City, arrived here, picked up this morning near the Cape, a small boat containing 10 shipmasters and seamen, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, N. C. They give some startling intelligence of the doings off the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot boat privateering. One of them, the Gordon, ran the blockade at Charleston, and came to Hatteras Inlet ten days ago, since when she has captured the brig Wm. G. McGilvery, of Bangor, from the Carolinas with molasses, and the schooner Protector, from Cuba with fruit. All the privateers are armed with rifled cannon. Newburgh, N. C., is the headquarters of these pirates. The gun-boats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk, to be taken down the canal. The bark Green, of Portland, with Government coal, was captured a week ago, and taken into Beaufort, N. C. The refugees state that the Confederates scarcely recognize the coast blockade at all. During all this period of time several gunboats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

The Frigate Wabash has arrived from Charleston for coal and water, having been relieved by the Roanoke. She captured the Mary Alice of New York, which had been taken by the piratical schooner Dixie. The prize crew are now prisoners on the Wabash. She also took the brig Sarah Starr, bound from Wilmington to Liverpool, with turpentine and rosin, and sailing under English colors.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—General Order No. 45, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into service, is now officially explained. It is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nations, in which both men and officers speak the same tongue, but to prevent their enlistments in regiments or companies where officers only speak English, the men not understanding it.

The 29th section of the act approved July, 1838, granting three months extra pay in lieu of bounty to soldiers who may re-enlist, and the 3d section of the act approved June, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New York to soldiers who may re-enlist from distant States, having been repealed by the act approved, August 3d, 1861,—in future no such bounty will be paid.

Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States they will at the same time be minutely examined by a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the regiment to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service.

The President has appointed H. G. Wells, of Michigan, as Minister Resident to Honduras.

Lieut. Walter H. Stevens of the Corps of Engineers being declared a defaulter to the Government, is dismissed.

All the News from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, Aug. 5th, to the Memphis *Avalanche*, says a Confederate scouting party encountered 100 Federals in Northwestern Arkansas, and killed 25. The Confederate loss was 2.

The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* of the 5th says the Federals have evacuated Hampton and Newport News.

The Winchester *Republican* of the 5th, says, Gen. Banks' army is almost entirely disbanded—only four regiments remaining.

The Richmond Congress has been discussing financial schemes, the probable result of which will be to advance Treasury notes on subscribed cotton; when the market opens, the cotton to be sold at existing prices for the benefit of planters.

The Lynchburg *Republican* learns, in addition to the hand cuffs brought by the invading army, there was large numbers of halters for hanging Southern traitors. It says in all probability the New World never witnessed such scenes of horror as would have witnessed the triumphant entrance of the invading army to Richmond.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 3d says they have been provoked beyond endurance by reading in certain Virginia papers the most complacent comments on the charming charity and benevolence of certain citizens of Virginia towards the invaders of their soil, plunderers of their estates, destroyers of their houses, and fiends and polluters of their women. It demands every prisoner in Richmond to be incarcerated and put in irons. Justice, humanity, and civilization alike cry aloud for a stern execution of retribution.

Lieut. Lamar of the Confederate army, is still confined in Richmond. The whole of one side of his body is seriously paralyzed.

Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has just returned from Paris. He says the cause of the Southern Confederacy is looking up in France, and he entertains no doubt of their ultimate recognition. It is reliably stated in Richmond, on the most undoubted evidence, that when the news of the capture of Sherman's Battery was received at Washington, that Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy Yard and sent to Washington, with the announcement, in order it might be said, that Sherman's Battery had arrived safe.

Violation of Southern Mails.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—There is no security for remittances in money from Southern points to this city, or north of here. Letters which are passing through the mail south of Kentucky are generally opened and pecuniary contents sometimes abstracted by persons claiming authority under the Southern Confederacy.

Galveston dates of the 27th ult., says Vidaurri expresses the greatest friendship for the South and means to preserve peace on the Rio Grande frontier. The Brownsville *Flag* says Neuro, Leon and Zacaticas, have seceded from Mexico, and Otero and Vidaurri have made a treaty to work together. The *Picayune* of the 4th, congratulates the Confederacy on the communications against Federal army Generals in the North, and argues the success of the South on account of more unanimity; it ridicules the present blockade, and thinks England will put an end to it.

Encouraging Reports from our Wounded Prisoners in Va.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The *Tribune* has the following extracts from a private letter, in which it states that our wounded at the Charlottesville (Va.) hospital are all well treated, and that many of them have been taken into private houses. It will be seen that some who are supposed to be dead are still alive and doing well. Among them are Capt. Butterworth, of the 1st Mich., wounded in the thigh; Sergeant Phades was with him, unhurt, but by staying with his Captain, was taken prisoner. Jno. McAsey of the same regiment, shot in the leg, will lose the leg. A number of the regiment are with him. W. H. Eagan, same regiment, slightly wounded. There are many more of our wounded at Charlottesville, but at the date of the letter, July 24, the writer had not learned their names.

From Havana—The Rebel Pirates—Prize Crew Made Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates of the 3d. The Captain General of Cuba was absent at St. Domingo, taking formal possession of the Dominican territory on the Spanish Coast. No foreign war vessels were at Havana. Street and highway robbery, and other depredations seemed to be on the increase. The markets were active. Sugar slightly higher, quoted 7¼@8 reals. Stock in port 130,000 boxes.

The Columbia reports, July 30th, when in lat. 32, long. 44, she passed a small schooner with something covered upon deck. On the approach of the steamer the schooner hoisted the American flag, which saved her from rough usage. After passing the schooner she made all sail in the opposite direction. August 6th, spoke brig Sarah Starr, bound to N. Y., with a prize crew on board.

Interesting from Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—The troops sent to reinforce Col. Marsh at Cape Girardeau, returned this evening. All quiet there. The rebel forces are 30 miles distant. The steamers Express and January arrived at Cape Girardeau at 2:30 P. M. from St. Louis, with two regiments for reinforcing Col. Marsh.

Three deserters from Col. Turchin's regiment were arrested in Kentucky last night.

Gen. Fremont and two Missouri regiments are expected here immediately.

The rebels on the Tennessee river, near the State line, seized the steamer Pocahontas with 200 hhds of tobacco from Louisville.

Influential parties are recruiting the rebels at Paducah.

Anderson county, Ky., gives 1,500 Union majority. The river counties below Uniontown give a small secession majority.

From New Mexico—A Collision near at hand between U. S. Troops and Texans.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Aug. 6.—The Santa Fe mail and Carson City Express arrived in this city last night, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 23d, and Carson City to the 24th ult. Business in New Mexico was still dull. The crops looked fine, owing to recent rains.

There was a great deal of excitement in New Mexico on account of the threats of the Texans to capture the Government property. An express from New Mexico overtook the thousand soldiers returning to the States at Bent's old fort with orders for them to return to New Mexico, as it was feared the Texans were going to capture the Government forts in that Territory. Two Federal officers, Capt. John M. James and Lieut. R. G. Garland of the Seventh Infantry, have deserted from the U. S. service at Fort Fillmore, and joined the Texans. By the latest accounts the Texans had assembled at Fort Bliss about 700 strong, with a number of pieces of artillery. Their pickets approached within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, at which point there are thirteen companies of regulars to meet them.

A few days previous, three companies left the Fort for Mesilla, to take down any secession flag that may be found floating. As Texas supports Arizona, this act may bring about a collision.

The mining regions of San Juan are now abandoned, as all classes are disappointed in finding gold, though the indications of it are very flattering. More than forty persons have lost their lives in that region. Twenty-five were killed by the Indians. The locaters of the Placer Mines are in good spirits and very sanguine of complete success in their undertaking.

Mr. John Grimes of Ohio reached Santa Fe, and had entered upon the duties of his office. Indians were met by the mail party, but they were all friendly. The weather is extremely hot on the prairies.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Aug. 7.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th, has arrived here on her way to Boston.

In the English House of Lords, Sir Chas. Wood, in speaking of the favorable aspect of Indian affairs, said, he believed ultimately England would be independent of America for cotton. This year's supply of cotton from India was 300,000 bales more than ever before.

Mr. Brixton called the attention of the House of Commons to the increasing of the Cuban slave trade.

Mr. Gregory said he hoped Napoleon would co operate with England in putting down the slave trade, and trusted recent events in America would prevent American capital from being embarked in this nefarious traffic.

Lord Palmerston said that he regretted the government was not more successful in inducing the United States to take more stringent measures to put down the traffic chiefly carried on by American vessels.

FRANCE.—The Bourse opened firm but closed very heavy. Rentes 67f 75c.

ITALY.—The protests of the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome were receiving vast numbers of signatures.

Movement of Iowa Troops—An Iowa Town Threatened—The Killed at Athens.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Aug. 7.—The 1st Regiment of Iowa Cavalry and 7th Infantry left here yesterday for St. Louis. The 5th left last Friday night, and the 6th Saturday morning, from Keokuk, from which place the 5th has been ordered to Booneville, Mo., and the 6th to St. Louis.

Advices from near the Missouri line state that rebels in small force are making demonstrations at Croton, Iowa. The town has not been taken, as reported. The people are greatly in need of arms and ammunition.

In the fight at Athens, on the 5th, three Union men were killed and several wounded. Only six of the rebels are known to be killed.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 7.—The Democratic State Convention has been in session here to-day, and nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and John Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor. A series of resolutions were adopted. The 3d recommends the Legislatures of the several States to call a National Convention for settling the present difficulties and restoring the Union. The fifth resolution condemns the President's late attempt to suspend the habeas corpus.

Doings of Rebel Privateers.

NORFOLK, July 31.—The privateer Gordon, of Charleston, on Sunday last captured and carried into Cape Hatteras Inlet the brig McGilvery, of Bangor, with a cargo of molasses; also the schooner Protector, of Columbia, with a cargo of fruit. The privateer Mariner has captured another schooner. The privateer York captured the brig Malton, of Boston with a cargo of machinery.

Reports from "a Deserter."

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The *Post's* dispatch says that no rebel troops are within ten miles of Alexandria, but a deserter from the rebels, who was impressed, says the rebels retain their old position and are badly provisioned, being alternately starved and surfeited. They are much disorganized by the late battle, and a large number, especially foreigners, are being impressed.

The War Department has official information of the victory of Lyon over McCulloch.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Nearly the full vote, from forty counties, returns but three secessionists to the Legislature. But the disloyal counties are not yet generally heard from. Well informed politicians think the Legislature, in each House, will be composed of seventy-five per cent. Union men.

Position of Gen. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Gen. Johnston is now a short distance north of Manassas Junction, and may be on his way to locate at Charleston, where his scouts have frequently been seen of late.

A Rebel Privateer Sunk.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The rebel vessel was called the Petrel under her new commission. The broadside from the St. Lawrence cut her completely in two. The prisoners are on their way up to this city on the steamer Flag, and will be placed in custody of the Marshal.

[For other particulars see afternoon dispatches on 2nd page.]

Operations of Banks' Army.

Particulars of the Affair at Point of Rocks—The Wisconsin First.

SANDY HOOK, August 5, 1861.

We have reports of a gallant operation this morning at the Point of Rocks on the part of a small Union corps. They sallied into the ranks of the enemy—mostly cavalry—killed three, took seven prisoners and nineteen horses. The loss on the Union side none.

The discipline at camp this morning, during the momentary stir on account of the successive reports of firearms on the Maryland Height, was superb. It was the first alarm in Gen. Banks' column, and every one admired the coolness and courage of the commanding officer. A fight at almost any odds would not have been distasteful to the troops under his command.

The affair is reported to have been very creditable to those engaged. The pickets of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment here, under command of Lieut. Colonel Brown, were accompanied by Captains Bush and Fenn. The force consisted of twenty-five men from each company of the Twenty-eighth, only a portion of whom participated in the success. They proceeded some distance into the enemy's country last night, and it was on their return they encountered the enemy, who were at breakfast. A volley from the pickets of the Twenty-eighth was fired, and three of the enemy fell dead. Several were wounded and seven captured, with twenty horses. The prisoners were brought here by Lieut. Colonel Brown, and had an interview with Gen. Banks, who remanded them to the charge of Brigadier General Thomas, in whose custody they are to-night. Their names are Drane, Dawson, Souther, David Myers, Wade, Orrison and Davidson. They claim to be privates in the Home Guard of Virginia, and represent themselves to be farmers, storekeepers, &c.

Previous reports from Colonel John C. Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin Regiment, stationed at Edward's Ferry, stimulated the action which has resulted so successfully. Colonel Starkweather had already made reconnoissances on the Virginia side, destroyed the rendezvous of the rebel pickets, and had but one man wounded, Mr. W. H. Quagworthy, of Company E.

Heavy Shipments of Ordnance, etc., to General Fremont.

An unusually heavy shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores, was made from the United States Arsenal here, yesterday. It was consigned to Major General Fremont, commanding the Department of the West at St. Louis, and consisted of the following pieces of heavy artillery, etc., the whole weighing 301,967 pounds:

14 32-pounder iron guns.
14 42-pounder iron guns.
28 32-pounder barbette gun carriages and chassis
18 32-pounder
(Implements and equipments complete.)
1000 32-pounder shot.
1000 24-pounder shot.
90 32-pounder canister.
90 24-pounder canister.
90 32-pounder grape stands.
90 24-pounder grape stands.
1080 32-pounder gun cartridges (for shot.)
1080 24-pounder gun cartridges (for shot.)
180 32-pounder gun cartridges (for grape and canister.)
180 24-pounder gun cartridges (for grape and canister.)

Another order for ten thousand sets of infantry accoutrements has also been received from the General, and the hands at the Arsenal are filling it now with all the rapidity in their power. Besides the above, the Arsenal authorities have received a requisition for a large number of howitzers and siege carriages, with implements and equipments, columbiads, platforms, pintle crosses, traverse circles, &c., to be forwarded to New York with the least possible delay. The amount of war material drawn from the Arsenal thus far has been enormous, but the stores still on hand are very large, and will doubtless be found equal to any demands that may be made upon them for months to come.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Of the shipment of this great weight, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

On Sunday last, those who happened in the vicinity of the junction of the C. H. & D. and O. M. Railroad tracks, might have observed a large force of railroad men engaged in transferring an immense amount of heavy ordnance and ordnance stores to the cars of the Ohio and Mississippi road. An order for the transportation of these had been given to the Adams Express Company. On Friday they were loaded, requiring thirty-eight freight cars to contain them, and on Friday night they left Pittsburgh drawn by three locomotives running on special time and at extra speed, via the Steubenville route and Xenia and Dayton, to this city, where they arrived about midnight of Saturday. They were transferred on Sunday, left here on the afternoon of that day, and were at East St. Louis early in the afternoon of Monday. This is undoubtedly the heaviest shipment ever made by Express, and when the nature of the matter thus transported is taken into consideration, it may be considered a feat in railway transportation worthy of the genius of the high military official who inspired it, and the ability of the Railway and Express officials who conducted the movement.

With such evidences of vigorous energy and zeal in the administration of the duties imposed on him, Fremont may rest assured that the great heart of the people is with him, and inspired with an abiding confidence in the successful result of issues in the disposition of which his skill, energy and judgment are to be called into requisition.

Naturalization of Volunteers.

On the 30th ult., Mr. Arnold introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to authorize the naturalization of foreign born volunteers in the army of the United States after a residence of one year, provided they shall have been honorably discharged from the service. The bill was read twice and referred, but we presume that it will not be reached for final action until the next session of Congress.

THE INDIANA NINTH.—We learn from an officer in the Ninth Indiana Regiment, that a mass meeting of the boys lately composing that gallant regiment, residing in the Valparaiso district, will be held at Valparaiso, Ind., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock afternoon. Col. Milroy and Major Gordon, of Indiana, and C. S. Cameron, Esq., of Chicago, are expected to be present. More especially are the late members of Company H, desired to attend the mass muster.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD—A front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be had at 288 Wabash avenue. A few day boarders also desired.

LOST—At or near 96 State street, a Black Pocket Book, containing two Illinois and Michigan State Stock Bonds, Nos. 17 and 58, and other papers valuable only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Store of E. S. MOTT & CO., No. 96 State street.

STOLEN—From the Camp Ground on the Desplaines River, on the 31st of July, a BAY MARE, five or three years old, black mane and tail, low head, stoop rump, rat tail. Had on saddle and bridle when taken. Any person returning said Mare or giving information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded. R. B. BARNES.

REMOVAL.—H. Withmann hereby respectfully notifies his customers and friends that he has removed from 40 South Wells to 41 South Clark street, near Randolph street, under the Sherman House.

BUGGY WANTED—Strong and cheap, for which cash will be paid. S. C. HIGGINSON, No. 1 Clark street, (up stairs.)

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

The attention of families is invited to their new style of SILVER GLOSS STARCH. For sale by all grocers.

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, of Boston, offer for sale at 51 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. D. DANA, Treasurer.

W. T. WOODSON & CO. Undertakers and Sextons, 125 Washington st., (between Franklin and Market streets,) keep a full assortment of Coffins, Shrouds, &c., of every style and price. Will furnish Hearses and Carriages, attend Funerals, and discharge everything connected with their business, at all hours, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
W. T. WOODSON. JOSEPH WYETT.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

One Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 9:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday,) and arrives from St. Louis at 7:10 P. M. daily (except Sunday.) The Alton Accommodation with New Sleeping Car attached, leaves at 8:30 P. M. daily (except Sunday) and arrives at 6:15 A. M.
JAMES ROSS, Receiver.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 11 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

WARRANTY DEEDS — From the Democrat Office, for sale at Tribune Office.

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

LEASES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

WET NURSE.—A healthy young woman, having lost her child, wants a babe to nurse. Her residence is No. 319 Jefferson street, opposite the west end of Maxwell street.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenue for sale cheap, for cash, may address "R," Drawer 5897, Post Office, with description of lot and price. Lot of 80 to 100 feet front with small, comfortable house preferred. Propositions for house and lot elsewhere in the city will be entertained.

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—For rent from the first day of August next, the BANKING ROOMS Now occupied by Messrs. HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. With Vaults, Counters, Desks and Furniture complete. Inquire of HUMSEY BROTHERS & CO.

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.—There will be a meeting of this Company at their Armory, on Monday evening, August 8th, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS. It is desired that every member will be present promptly at 8 o'clock. J. W. D. KELLEY, Committee.

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD. D. M. ELDRED, Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

20,000 BU. BARLEY MALT Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & MORRY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, and see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes, and Brushes of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, &c., of the best quality. THOS. S. WOOD & CO.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 225 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuno will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any other dirt. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNO, Chicago P. O. Box 4148, will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to present them with us for adjustment, and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to make payment to us on or before ——. W. G. OBERLIN, Assignee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion $0.50
One Square, each subsequent day, ($0.25) 1.00
One Square, two weeks, ($1.00) 3.50
One Square, one month, ($3.00) 6.00
One Square, three months, ($14.00) 12.00
One Square, six months, ($20.00) 20.00
One Square, one year 30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 1.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 10.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 51 Lake street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, August 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a Superior Assortment of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, consisting of PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Chestnut; Elegant Mirrors, Bedding, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Oil Cloth, Brussels Mats, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, Hall Stands, Rosewood Piano stools, and many other goods too numerous to particularize. Sale without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 51 Lake street.

A Large and Assorted Sale of WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. CROCKERY WARE AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 51 Lake street, a large assortment of Crockery Ware, consisting of Tea, Toilet, Dinner and Dining Ware, Also, C. C. Ware of various kinds. Samples ready the afternoon previous to day of sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 51 Lake street.

TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION.

We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 8th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. At our Salesroom, 51 Lake st., two new rosewood MARBLE BED Pocket Billiard Tables of Gullen's manufacture. The above Tables will be sold to pay advances and may be seen previous to day of sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 51 Lake street.

Large and peremptory sale of New Pianos and Melodeons at Auction.

We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. At our Salesroom, 51 Lake street, an invoice of new Pianos by the following named manufacturers, viz:

One splendid seven-octave Piano, rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, serpentine mouldings, a superior toned instrument, made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston.

Two seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, and very rich and brilliant toned. Made by A. Newhall & Co., Boston.

One seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, carved leg, of superior finish and tone. Made by Amasa Dexter, Boston.

Four seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, with bead mouldings, all splendid instruments. Made by Amasa Dexter, Boston.

One six-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, round cornered. Made by Brown & Allen, Boston. Also, four others, which will be described as soon as they arrive.

One Melodeon, six octave, rosewood case, piano style. Is new and in perfect order, and a fine instrument.

The above Pianos were all selected by a thorough musical artist from the retail warerooms of the above named manufacturers, and will be sold with a warrantee for one year. They will be on exhibition two days previous to the sale, that all who are desirous of purchasing can have an opportunity of examining and trying the same.

Also, at private sale, two new and splendid Top Buggies, ("from the best manufacturer in the East,") and not excelled for durability and finish. They can be seen at our store. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., AT GROCERY AND REAL ESTATE Auction Salesroom, 56 Dearborn-st.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8th, at 9 A. M., Catalogue Sale at Salesroom, of an assortment of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Zinc, Tobacco, Spices, Whisky, and Groceries, Liquors and Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 8th, will be presented the American Drama of the GAMECOCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

Samson Hardhead .... Mr. McVicker.
Nance Butler, (with song) .... Mrs. Myers.
GRAND DANCE .... BY THE .... GALE SISTERS.

To conclude with the farce of SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Barney Bouncer .... Mr. Dick.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. REYNOLDS.

In Rehearsal—The beautiful Drama entitled "Grandfather Whitehead."

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 178 LAKE STREET 178

ICE BOXES REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, MASSEY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Bathing Apparatus, AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power, Clyde built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to F. A. EMMONS & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lake street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore, PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. BY THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Will during the season issue round trip tickets, GOOD UNTIL THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the above very low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

Chicago Tribune

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861. NUMBER 34.

SUPPLEMENTARY LOW EXPRESS.

There is an expressed fear on the part of some of our cotemporaries that the late Treasury law, by the operation of which Government has, since 1837, kept clear of financial complications growing out of an suspended hence depreciated paper currency, was repealed by Congress in the Extra Session just closed, and that at the very beginning of the war, the Government will descend to the use of a paper medium instead of gold and silver. There is a degree of obscurity about the act by which the repeal is said to have been effected; but we cannot construe it to mean that bank paper of any sort, is to be received for Government dues, or that the officers of the United States are authorized to pay it out for any purpose or at any rate whatever. The *Journal of Commerce* and a few papers of that ilk, are busy with their prognostications of evil as the result of the recent legislation; but their evident desire to coax or terrify the North into an immediate and dishonorable peace with the rebels, must account for their obliquity of sight or their flagrant dishonesty. To quiet all apprehensions, and to assure the country that the Government is not about to fall into the slough into which it was mired in 1837, we quote Mr. Fessenden's report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses of Congress, on the bill supplementary to the act authorizing a national loan, and which was agreed to by both houses. It is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. No. 41) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference thereon, have agreed to recommend to their respective houses as follows:

That the House recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, and agree to the same with the following amendment; add the following:

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue,' passed August 6, 1846, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now or hereafter authorized by law, to the credit of the treasury of the United States in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues; or public warrants drawn for the redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by, the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act which this is supplementary, bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than equivalent of par for bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized in the said act."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES A. McDOUGALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
THADDEUS STEVENS,
E. G. SPAULDING,
Managers on the part of the House.

We see in this no repeal of the sub-treasury act—nothing more than a suspension of one of its clauses which prohibits the deposit of money in local banks. This suspension, we take it, was insisted upon as a matter of convenience to the subscribers of the loan, which, if the patriotic instincts of the people have not been overrated, will find takers in all parts of the land. Whatever the hidden design of the movement by which, under a specious guise, this change of a necessary and important law—never more necessary nor important than during this war—was effected, we have sufficient guaranties in the financial soundness of Mr. Chase, that he will consent to no arrangement whereby the good credit of the Government will be impaired and the permanent interests of the people imperilled. We knew him to be a warm friend of a metallic currency; and we cannot conceive that any probable exigency will cause him to do that which would be condemnation of the sound opinions that he has always held. On the contrary, we have implicit faith that the discretionary power with which he is clothed will be simply exercised for the maintenance of that well tested Democratic policy to which he is committed, and the value of which will be now once more proved.

CURRENCY AGAIN.

We fear that the people of Illinois are lapsing into their old habit of selling their products for shinplasters—giving one dollar's worth of wheat, corn or beef for 97, 98, 99 or 99½ cents, as the case may be. If they will continue to do so—if the ruinous heresy is so firmly grafted upon them that no experience, however bitter, can eradicate it—let them not make us a party to the painful consequences. We wash our hands of the whole business. If the farmer will sell a dollar's worth of his produce for the pictures of any bank whatsoever which does not redeem its issues at par, some convenient place in the State *at par*, he loses a share of his just earnings, and somebody else pockets that share without restoring an equivalent. No one is so blind that he cannot see this. We have endeavored often to show that *all* banks of issue are a curse to the community. We repeat now that every dollar of bank paper put forth, in excess of the specie held in reserve for its redemption, *must ultimately fall and become worthless in the hands of the holder*. We are not now speaking of the attendant evils of the banking system, such as the monstrous inflation of the circulating medium, the cheapening of money, the doubling and trebling of prices, the expulsion of gold, the accumulation of debt, the frequent panics and widespread bankruptcy. But we assert as an incontrovertible fact, that whenever two dollars of bank paper are issued on one dollar of gold, one of those dollars must sometime prove a dead loss to the holder. Just as well may the owner of the Koh-i-noor diamond put forth two separate promises to deliver it "to bearer." One of these promises *must fail*; and all obligations, debts, contracts and accounts current based upon the second promise must fall to the earth with it. Thus, one thousand dollars of bank paper issued upon nothing (that is, issued over and above the specie reserve of the bank), will not only fall worthless itself, at some time, but it may knock over two hundred barrels of flour, a stock of dry-goods, a comfortable dwelling house, a drove of cattle and a year's wages. Whatever is based upon it, whatever leans against it, whatever leans against anything that leans against it, will come down in the inevitable crash. Generous confidence will keep up the balloon for a while, but the law of gravitation will bring it down and tumble its whole freight upon the earth at last.

It seems, nevertheless, that the people of this country are bound to make dollars out of paper and call them money. Having done so, the next vice is to call ninety-nine and a half cents a dollar, then ninety-nine cents, then ninety-eight cents, then ninety-seven cents, as we now find to be the prevailing practice in Illinois. It is but a short time since we tried the experiment of calling everything a dollar that was worth over ninety-five cents—which invariably failed. We relieved ourselves from the nuisance by cancelling the shinplasters and going back to the gold standard. Having driven out the shinplasters of the period, specie came rushing in to fill the vacuum. And so when the son of God were gathered together, Satan came also, so with the bank of gold eagles came reams of shinplasters from twelve different States and two foreign provinces. We will not undertake to say which was the best or the worst of the different sorts. Any one can decide that for himself by observing which kind is the most plentiful. Wherever the right specie standard is discarded the poorer currency will crowd out the better. The ninety-nine cent stuff will crowd the ninety-nine and a half cent stuff out of circulation. The ninety-eight cent rubbish will crowd the ninety-nine cent stuff out, and will itself be crowded out by the ninety-seven cent chips, which somebody will be sure to furnish. There is absolutely no limit to this sliding scale short of another general crash, or a universal refusal of the farmers and merchants to take any currency for a farthing more than it is worth in gold.

THE LESSON TAUGHT AT MANASSAS.

All evils are said to have their compensating good. The repulse suffered by our army at Manassas, be it criticised severely or not, is a serious wound to our national pride, and a staggering blow to our overweening confidence in the invincibility of our arms.

The Bull Run defeat has served us from far worse disasters hereafter. It has opened the way for the adoption of reforms, without which eventual triumph is impossible. The country will now witness more alacrity in movements, more thoroughness of preparation, and greater attention to discipline. The military system heretofore in being at Washington, was faulty and defective to the last degree, and utterly incapable to suppress the slaveholders' revolt. It would answer, after a fashion, for a peace establishment, or a small foreign war like the "disturbance" with Mexico; but it was wholly inadequate to the tremendous struggle in which the nation is now engaged. The life of the Republic dare not longer be entrusted to the hands of red tape. This contest concerns the generations of the Nineteenth Century, and to their hands its management must be confided.

Misfortunes are often blessings in disguise. The misfortune at Manassas has given to the army a young, vigorous and scientific General, who is working miracles already, among the shattered and demoralized battalions which he found at Washington. He is inspiring the soldiers with hope, infusing activity into all departments of the army, setting before the officers an example of industry and attention to military duty. That great essential of the soldier, *discipline*, for the first time, is being enforced and practiced. He is increasing the efficiency of his infantry by introducing cavalry; he is doubling the striking power of the army on the day of battle, by multiplying artillery. He is changing the disintegrated material which he found lying around loose, into a compact, sensitious mass, and it lets alone by tape worms, he will convert the American army into an irresistible thunderbolt of war, which will clear out and consume the rebels wherever hurled against them.

The army is now undergoing the process of weeding. The unfit and incapable will be sifted out by the roots, wherever favoritism does not stay the hand of reform. A thorough renovation of the army is a good, which in its results, will much more than counterbalance the Bull Run defeat which it cost to obtain it.

The halt which fell on our army at Manassas, in its rebound knocked a hole through the side of the military ship at the Capital, and exposed to the astonished gaze of the country, the rotten and wormeaten character of its timber. It seems Providential that the test was applied before the army had penetrated into the heart of the enemy's country. Had our wretchedly organized troops obtained success at Manassas, and followed the rebels a few hundred miles into the interior, they might have been surrounded and cut down or captured to the last man.

The inefficiency and feebleness of the military administration is shown by the poverty of its labors. After three months' preparation with a *carte blanche* in its hands, for men and treasure; with twenty State Governments urging upon it the acceptance of warlike material, it was only able to send to Centreville 35,000 infantry, 30 pieces of artillery and 300 cavalry; to explore a honey-comb of masked batteries defended by 90,000 insurgents, commanded by the whole military talent of the South. That our handfull of brave troops were repulsed was a thing inevitable; that they were not annihilated is something wonderful.

There was no other way save by a stunning defeat, that the country could be convinced of the radical defects in the Nation's military system.

Knowledge is power, however dearly acquired, and power properly applied surmounts all obstacles. The Bull Run rebuff has stirred up the Northern Giant to a realizing sense of the dangers of the situation. The Government will now call to its aid the skill, the vigor, the integrity and the muscle of the country. The great mistake which the people and Government have committed, has been in underrating the strength and resisting power of the rebels, and in over-estimating the sagacity and capability of the traditional heads of our military establishment. We all appear to have overlooked the fact that the rebellion which we seek to put down, is guided and fanned by young, daring and vigorous men, who have staked their all on the struggle. To the most talented, trustworthy and bravest, is entrusted the charge of each department of the Confederate service. With them as with pirates, it is victory or death. We must equal them in vigor and surpass them in preparation.

To overthrow this tremendous rebellion and save the nation, the men of this century must take a leading part during the remainder of the struggle. Old men for counsel, young men for action and the tented field.

Let the lesson taught at Bull Run sink deep into the minds of the people, and it will prove in the end, the cheapest instruction that could be acquired. Let the country profit by the experience there bought, and Manassas will prove to be a guide-board pointing out the shortest and easiest road that leads to the effectual subjugation of the rebellion and the salvation of the Republic.

Whose Dead are Unburied?

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes as follows, three days after the Bull Run fight:

"Thousands of the enemy's dead still remain unburied, though our troops have been steadily engaged since Monday in furnishing them with hospitable graves. The effluvia arising from their decomposing carcasses has so poisoned the air for leagues around the battle field that there is reason for apprehending a plague."

It is officially known that the killed on our side did not exceed 500. Hence, those unburied "thousands" must be rebels, else the writer has magnified the number of the slain.

Many of the rebel regiments were uniformed like some of our men, and it would be very convenient to credit our side with a few hundred of their own killed. It is well known that the rebel loss in killed and wounded, far exceeds that of the National troops. This was caused by the superior marksmanship and steadiness of aim on the battle-field, of Northern soldiers over the more excitable Southerners. A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Gazette* thus bears testimony to the accuracy of the aim of our soldiers:

Our regiment by this time had come in reach of the enemy's cannon. The balls fell before and behind us.

We now threw our knapsacks away to engage in a hand-to-hand fight. We ran to the point at which the fight seemed to be most severe. Advancing in front of the cannon, we were within point-blank shot of the enemy and fell to the ground, having a moment to protect us. Had we been standing, scarcely one would have been left. Well did the common balls throw dirt upon us, and musket balls whistled by the hundred within a few inches of my head. Several of our regiment (16th Virginia) were killed, but the exact number I know not. Young Hatchett was wounded, but not seriously, the ball entering his leg. Men would raise their heads a few inches from the ground to shoot some of those who were shot in their position. Men fell on my right and left.

Our regiment was not routed. Many men were fatigued. In the heat of the fight, side by side, each with his loaded gun, fought each other.

Swords and Pistols.

The Richmond papers, speaking of the arms collected on the battle field, relate that five or four score loads of cavalry pistols and swords were picked up. These must have belonged to the rebel cavalry who were killed or wounded, as the Federal troops had no force of this description. Of course 500 men who were not engaged at all to the battle, and who lost no arms,

The New Army Appointments.

The Senate seems to have done a pretty heavy business, in its closing hours, in confirming the entire batch of army appointments made by the President, not perhaps more properly, as relates to some of them, by the Secretary of War. A number of the newly appointed officers on the list of the regular army, are, there are considerable number appointed to field officers for the Grand Army, which will need a half dozen Major-Generals and fifty or more Brigadiers. In the absence of the official list of these latter, and from the best means of information at hand, we give a list of the Major and Brigadier-Generals appointed, which we presume is nearly complete, and quite correct in so far as it goes. The appointments are divided between the regular army list and the volunteers, the greater portion, of course, being of the latter class. The new officers are:

MAJOR GENERALS—ARMY U. S.

George B. McClellan, of Ohio.
John E. Fremont, of California.

MAJOR GENERALS—VOLUNTEERS.

John A. Dix, of New York.
Nathaniel P. Banks, of Illinois.
Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

BRIGADIERS—ARMY LIST.

Robert Anderson, of Kentucky.
William S. Rosecrans, of Ohio.

BRIGADIERS—VOLUNTEERS.

Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, U. S. Senator, Colonel in Mexican war, and promoted from volunteers.

Louis Blenker, of New York, Colonel 8th N. Y. Regiment, promoted from volunteers.

Albert E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, officer in the Mexican war, promoted from volunteers.

Don Carlos Buell, of Indiana, promoted from Lieut-Colonel in regular army.

Darius N. Couch, of Massachusetts, promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, member of Congress, officer in the Mexican war, promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

Abner Doubleday, of New York, one of the great Sumter heroes, promoted from regular army.

William B. Franklin of Pennsylvania, promoted from Colonel 12th regiment regular army.

Ulysses Grant of Illinois, graduate at West Point, and captain in Mexican war, promoted for Colonel of volunteers.

George H. Gordon of Massachusetts, officer in Mexican War, promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

Charles S. Hamilton of Wisconsin, a West Point graduate and former officer in the army.

Samuel P. Heintzelman of Pennsylvania, promoted from Colonel 11th regiment regular army.

Joseph Hooker of California, graduate at West Point, and officer in the Mexican War.

Stephen A. Hurlbert of Illinois.

Philip Kearney of New Jersey, formerly of the regular army, and who distinguished himself in Massachusetts.

Ben. F. Kelly of Virginia, appointed by Governor Pierpoint, and promoted from volunteers.

Erasmus D. Keyes of Maine, promoted from Colonel in regular army.

Rufus King of Wisconsin, graduate at West Point, (ex-editor of Milwaukee Sentinel)

James H. Lane of Kansas, U. S. Senator, and officer in Mexican War.

Frederick W. Lander of Washington, distinguished as engineer of the Cumberland Road route.

Nathaniel Lyon of Connecticut, now in command in Missouri.

George McCall of Pennsylvania, formerly Inspector General of the army, and distinguished in the Mexican war.

John A. McClernand of Illinois, member of Congress.

William R. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, graduate of West Point, promoted from Colonel of New Jersey volunteers.

James Oakes of Pennsylvania, promoted from Major of 3d regular cavalry.

Andrew Porter of Pennsylvania, promoted from Colonel of 16th regiment regular army.

Robert Rich of Maryland, graduate of West Point, ex-officer in the army, promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

Ben. M. Prentiss of Illinois, officer in the Mexican war, appointed from volunteer service.

A. W. Phelps of Vermont, promoted from Colonel of Volunteers.

John Pope of Illinois, promoted from Captain in the topographical engineers.

Joseph J. Reynolds of Indiana, graduate at West Point, from volunteer service.

Israel P. Richardson of Michigan, graduate at West Point, formerly in the army, and promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

Charles P. Stone of Massachusetts, graduate at West Point, former officer in the army, appointed to command the District of Columbia Militia, and promoted from Colonel of volunteers.

William Sprague of Rhode Island, Governor of the State, and promoted from the volunteers.

Frank Steel, of Missouri, a distinguished officer in the old country, Colonel of volunteers.

William T. Sherman, of Ohio, graduate at West Point, and promoted from 13th regiment regular army.

James S. Wadsworth, of New York, promoted from the Democratic staff.

E. B. Williams, of Michigan, appointed from the brigadier generalship of State troops.

Egbert L. Viele, of New York, promoted from 7th regiment N. Y. S. M.

The officers appointed from the regular service to command volunteers, will, as we interpret the law, resume their former rank when the great army is disbanded; while those who are put on the army list remain. The Colonels designated for the new army regiments—Heintzelman, Hunter, Porter, etc.—are largely drawn upon for Brigadiers in the volunteer list, and further changes will therefore be required in the organization of these, as yet, unorganized regiments. Most of the appointments are such as the people will approve on the strength of services rendered; others of them, to say the least, have yet to demonstrate their worthiness for so responsible a trust.

PERSONAL.

—William Witt Sikes, late editor of the "City and Country," of Nyack, N. Y., has thrown off the newspaper harness, which he has worn with credit for the last ten years, and has taken up his permanent residence in Chicago as Canal Inspector.

—Ben. McCulloch, the Texas filibuster and now rebel leader in Missouri, is a medium-sized, light-complected man; sanguine-nervous temperament; about fifty years of age; considerably bald; has the appearance of an overworked mercantile man of active, quick, nervous restless; unwriter in his address; quick, low and confidently, and possesses elements of of the successful leader.

—James W. Taylor has been appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court for Minnesota vice George W. Prescott.

—For the 2d Rhode Island regiment, which lost both its Colonel and Major at the battle of Bull Run, Gov. Arnold has appointed Frank Wheaton of the U. S. Army for the command; a Rhode Islander who has been several years in the U. S. Army, and lately promoted to a Captaincy in the 1st Regular Cavalry.

—A wedding is on the tapis at New York, which excites much gossip. The Nestor of Presbyterian clergymen, an octogenarian in years, but a widower of only a few months, is about to marry a maiden of at least half a century his junior. He has been chosen as one of the Chaplains in the Union army, and will probably be on duty at Washington.

—Jefferson Davis is exerting her influence at Richmond to procure the release of Hon. Alfred Ely, who is among the prisoners there. Also, Mr. Odell, of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) member of Congress, is making the very unpromising endeavor to swap off some of our prisoners for Col. A. A. Wood of the Brooklyn regiment, wounded and captured at Bull's Run. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to substitute for Colonels Wood, Corcoran, and some of the other officers captured because they *didn't* run, an equal number of our braves who showed such good speed on that fatal day; the Wisconsin fellows, for example.

—There is no truth in the report that W. G. Sherwin, of Cincinnati, is commissioned a Colonel of artillery. He got permission of the War Department to raise and command a battery of six pieces. If raised he will be Captain, otherwise not.

—Here is a distinction with a difference. Gen. Beauregard is to day been created a General of the Confederate army. A friend in conversation with President Davis to-day, inquired as to the rank of Gen. Beauregard. "Yesterday," said the President, "he was a Brigadier General." "And to-day?" inquired my friend. "To-day," said the President, "he is a General of the Confederate army.—*Southern paper.*

—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes that Col. L. T. Wigfall who has been near the President, and a sort of special active aid-de-camp, adjutant and confidant, since the government was removed to Richmond is about to start to Western Virginia as colonel of a Texas regiment.

—The Indiana Legion is a convenient means for securing military promotions that in would be difficult to attain under the strict rules of the war office at Washington. Thus, Gen. Lew Wallace's staff officers bear the commissions of Gov. Morton's "Legion," to grow from the proper rank and standing among military men. Senator Lane of Kansas, and Senator Baker of Oregon, by the same means, are enabled to assume the command of their prospective brigades, without being obliged to vacate their places in the Senate.

Murder of T. H. Turner of Arizona.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*.]
LOS VEGAS, N. M., July 15, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: A man was murdered five miles west of Fort Union, at a town called Lone Padre, by the name of T. M. Turner—correspondent for your paper, on the 9th day of July. He was en route for Carson City, Colorado Territory. He is supposed to have been murdered between 9 and 9 o'clock a. m. His skull was fractured, and from appearances it was done with stones. The parties who did the deed are citizens, of his immediate party. Several of our regiment (16th Virginia) were killed, but the exact number I know not. Young Hatchett was wounded, but not seriously, the ball entering his leg. Men would raise their heads a few inches from the ground to shoot some of those who were shot in their position. Men fell on my right and left.

Our regiment was not routed. Many men were fatigued. In the heat of the fight, side by side, each with his loaded gun, fought each other.

Swords and Pistols.

The Richmond papers, speaking of the arms collected on the battle field, relate that five or four score loads of cavalry pistols and swords were picked up. These must have belonged to the rebel cavalry who were killed or wounded, as the Federal troops had no force of this description. Of course 500 men who were not engaged at all to the battle, and who lost no arms,

The above named T. M. Turner was a brother to W. H. Turner Esq., of the firm of Turner & Sidway of this city.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

The Speech of Gen. Geo. Thos. Rolt to the Kentucky Volunteers at Camp Joe Holt, July 29th, 1861.

Mr. Holt visited the encampment of Kentucky volunteers under the command of Gen. Sweeney, which is situated near Jeffersonville. The camp is called "Joe Holt," and the visit of the distinguished gentleman was made the occasion of a great demonstration. Mr. Holt made a speech, from which we copy a few of the most brilliant and best passages:

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The present banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed all that meets the eye or the ear upon the tented field, admonish me that with you at least, the sentiment is presumed, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or bewildering convictions to confront. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that let others do as they will, as for yourselves, you are determined to love your country, and unawed by traitors, to fight its battle, and, if, need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. In so indeed treasonable to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of Sumter and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into comparison by one who is still vacillating, and who timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains; who still permits in treating the struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh the preservation of the haggerty jewels of liberty against the life of our country.

* * * You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant brothers from the North and the West, and with your own will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace or bluster or fanfare. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark and bloody ground," meet ranged from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same national battle field, the heart of freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that you will ere long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before the powerful Commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, in the trust of her sisters of the Union. As the scales of the monstrous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt. Already she is impatient, and well she may be, at the thought of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforseen by the founders of our Government, and how little of those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself.

The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like the swimmer it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably, upon examining the cause of its misfortune, with which it could intrude the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was necessary for the salvation of the State, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or bewildering convictions to confront. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that let others do as they will, as for yourselves, you are determined to love your country, and unawed by traitors, to fight its battle, and, if, need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., General Agent, 75 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, suppose you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitution with perfect safety. We have in our possession hundreds of testimonials, obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease in the world.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last winter, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.

NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia in the head, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 2 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern states. R. E. LANDON, Agent. Trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, of La Salle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities, with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which contain bitumen.

It is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coal. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking, as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the future development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should make a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy them of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

[illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address E. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between summer and winter prices, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible]

Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS.

ARMY WAGONS!

The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors to the capacity of his

WAGON FACTORY,

Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Where, with sixteen years' experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish

WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

MADE OF

BEST SEASONED MATERIAL,

in any number that may be ordered.

200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand.

PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.

CAMP BLANKETS

AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED,

and so arranged that they may be formed into Tent

KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.

The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops—being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &c., may be had in any quantity at the Rubber Agency of JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 116 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

CHAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS,

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,
Flannel,
Blankets,
And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street,

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

100 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. [illegible] H. B. BOWEN. [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible]

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

JULIUS BAUER.

Money to Loan.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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JONES & CULBERTSON,
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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property, or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 85 Clark street,
Post Office Drawer 5157.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

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Banking and Exchange.

N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. | J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 47 Clark street, Chicago.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN

AND OTHER

Uncurrent Money,

Bought at Best Rates.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

All packages sent to us by American or United States Express Companies, will come free of charge if marked "B. & N., acc't of R. & N."

BANKING HOUSE OF AIKEN & NORTON removed to

No. 1 Board of Trade Building,

South Water street.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

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SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

D. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

190 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants,

57....South Clark Street....57

Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent.

All money not current here, bought at best rates.

Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. [illegible]

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

GREENLEAF & SPINK,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank.

Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 32 Clark Street..............Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by

JAS. F. WHITE.

Who is authorized to grant acceptances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN A. WHITE.
[illegible]
JOHN A. WHITE.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—F. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 23 South [illegible]

JAS. F. WHITE, Agent.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S

Cast Steel

CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.

We are prepared to fill orders for these

CELEBRATED BELLS

At New York Prices, With Freight Added.

Every Bell WARRANTED for one year, with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, [illegible] LAKE STREET, Chicago.

SHERIFF'S BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.		6.00 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	4.00 a. m.
6.00 p. m.		6.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.15 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.35 a. m.
7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.15 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	2.30 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
8.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	3.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	3.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.45 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
9.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE.		
6.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
11.10 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.25 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
6.15 a. m.		6.25 a. m.
7.00 p. m.		7.00 p. m.

MY TWO LOVES.

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

Let others breathe of sparkling eyes,
And eyes of heaven's blue,
Let others sing of auburn curls
And locks of raven hue,—
Let others tell of witching smiles
And forms of fay-like grace—
No poet's pen can paint the charms
That beam in ANNIE's face.

I love my Annie with a love
That knows no simile;
Of all the maidens known to earth
She is the maid for me!
But, though I am not Turk nor bigamist, I do declare
That JENNIE is my life's delight—
The fairest of the fair!

Sweet Annie, hear my fervent vows
Of deathless constancy;
Sweet Jennie, see me kneel and swear
That none compare with thee!
For thee, dear Annie, ne'er shall cool
The fervor of my love;
To thee, blest Jennie, my devotion history shall prove.

"O, wicked man," I hear you cry,
With gesture of disgust,
"A nasty Turk, or else a Mormon, surely be you must!
Oh, base deceiver! how can you
Such perfidy declare?"
Go on: revile me, spit on me,
O, reader, brave or fair!

Yet, were my death to follow close
Upon the declaration,
I'd still, unflinching, sing my love
For beauteous Annie Nation!
She is the brightest of the bright—
The gayest of the gay;
O, may I live to love her still
Through many a happy day!

But, loving her with all my heart,
I would not give a penny
For all her smiles if she should get
Between me and my Jennie.
My Jennie!—star of hope in hours
Of impecuniosity!—
There is no sweeter maid alive
Than lovely Jennie Rosity!

INTERESTING ITEMS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE "BOWIE-KNIFE" CHARGE ON THE ZOUAVES.—One of the Arkansas regiments mustered into the Confederate service was armed with cane knives, each member having two. The cane knife is generally about twenty inches long, weighs about three pounds and has a guard to protect the hand from the cuts of the cane. It is a terrible weapon. The regiment refused at first to take guns, but after persuasion, took them. On the field of Manassas, they threw away their guns, and charged the "Pet Lambs" of Ellsworth with their knives. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated. Hurrah for the cane knife regiment of Arkansas.—*N. O. Picayune.*

OH, DEAR!—A Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* takes breath to "get off" the following eulogistic sentence:

President Davis left the army this morning in the cars for Richmond. Though the chief magistrate of a great republic at this most salient period of its greatness, were arrogated no especial privileges, he took his seat, with others, in an overcrowded car; and in that, and in every other instance of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens here, he exhibited but the appearance and bearing of a well-bred gentleman, as he unquestionably is.

COLLEGE SUSPENSIONS AT THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans *True Witness* says:

Oakland college has been suspended; La Grange College, Tennessee, the same. Also, Stewart College at Clarksville, Tenn.; the University of Oxford, Miss.; and the Centenary College at Jackson, La. The same paper adds—"In each case the war fever carried off most of them."

QUARTERMASTER'S RECEIPTS.—Since the 1st of June, the Quartermaster's Department at Washington has received four thousand seven hundred and eight horses, nine hundred and fifty eight mules, nine hundred and six wagons, and three hundred and eighty-six ambulances.

FEMALE WARRIOR.—The New Orleans *Delta* says there is a rebel company at Union City, whose First Lieutenant was the Captain's wife, thoroughly versed in the manual of arms, and determined to engage in a conflict with the enemy.

BEN. MCCULLOCH.—This notorious rebel chief is represented as a man of medium size, some five feet ten inches high, rather slender, with light hair, and in private life anything but the ferocious fellow he has proved in battle in Texas.

ARMS SCARCE.—Good arms are scarce in Richmond. A negro picked up a Colt's Rifle, belonging to one of our men, on the field of Manassas, and sold it for $100 cash. So say the Richmond papers.

MILES.—The Atlas and Argus presents the facetious side of Col. Miles' case in saying that "Instead of being Miles on hand when wanted, he was Miles away."

GOD BLESS YOU!—A young man of the New York 71st regiment stated that in making a charge on one of the Confederate batteries he met at the point of the bayonet a member of one of the Virginia regiments with whom he had formed intimate relations of friendship while the latter was at college in New York. Each instantly recognized the other, and instead of carrying out the work of death, they clasped hands, with a "God bless you!" and separated. After the retreat began, the Virginian, who was in pursuit of the fleeing thousands, again encountered his boyhood friend, and again they met as brothers. With the nobility of a brave man the Virginian directed his friend by a side path leading to Centreville, and in which there was no probability that he would fall into the hands of his pursuers.

HOW TO TAKE PICKENS.—A Pensacola correspondent of a Southern paper suggests a plan for taking Fort Pickens:

There are a heap of snakes in Florida, and a good many species of unamiable reputation—such as two varieties of rattlers, several varieties of moccasins, several varieties of adders, copper-heads, etc.; then there are venomous lizards, tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes and congo eels, etc., and any imaginable quantity of snakes which wont hurt a man, but only scare him to death—particularly a Yankee, who is as afraid of a snake as his ancestors were of witches. Our plan is a simple and feasible method of ridding Florida of invaders solely through the agency of her natural resources, and may be briefly stated thus:

Let Gen. Bragg detail a few thousand of his ten thousand to the work of catching snakes, and as soon as they have collected several cart loads of these interesting reptiles, let tin or sheet iron shell, or canisters, be charged with them—the enclosure being cylindrical and of size to fit the largest mortar, and so made that it will break to pieces and liberate its contents upon falling within the Fort. The corners and interstices in each shell might be filled up with a few quarts of tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes and lizards, however, to make close work, as the snakes would pack loosely.

A ROW IN THE CAMP.—There appears to be a family quarrel among the chivalry at Manassas. A correspondent says:—

It was General Beauregard and not General Johnston, as is stated, who importuned President Davis to order General Johnston to join him, and the order was given at General Beauregard's solicitation. General Beauregard placed General Johnston where he was. If the four regiments of General Johnston's command had not been delayed, Beauregard would have attacked the enemy. As it was, he ruled and controlled the whole fight.

At first the official and expectant toadies here put it out, as seen in all the telegraphs, &c., that President Davis commanded the army at this battle. He never reached the army at this battle until the enemy was discomfited and in full flight. Now, the effort is made to place the laurel of the victory on the brows of Gen. Johnston. This is unjust. It belongs to Gen. Beauregard.

A VIRGINIA ORDINANCE.—The following ordinance has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia:

1. Be it ordained, That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, shall be forever banished from this State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be so considered in all the Courts of Virginia.

2. Any citizen of Virginia who may hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, upon information by the Attorney General, in any Court in this Commonwealth, be confiscated to the use of the State.

VALLANDIGHAM AMONG HIS FRIENDS.—There have been so many and anxious inquiries for the great speech of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, in the House of Representatives at Washington, in opposition to Lincoln's policy and Lincoln's war, that we have decided to give it in full in the morning's *Picayune*. It is a brave, honest, searching, unanswerable, and therefore unanswered, impeachment of the crimes of the North, by the only man of the North who has lifted his voice, in the Federal [illegible]

Congress, in opposition to the Washington despotism. The man who would make such a speech, in that place and under such circumstances, may never have drawn a sword or won an epaulet, but he has qualities as heroic as those which win battles. A brave man, fronting a raging multitude, and standing up fearlessly for the truth, is "a sight worthy of the gods."—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE IRISH AND THE WAR.—An editorial in the Memphis *Argus* praises the Irish in high terms, and tries hard to curry favor with them in this war. It even goes so far as to say:

"No Southerner but feels that the 69th maintained the old reputation of Irish valor on the wrong side through misguidance, and not through treachery to the old cause; and not one of us but feels that the day must come when a true understanding of the principle at issue will range their fearless hearts in line with their brethren of the South. All honor to the 69th, even in its error."

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The Montgomery *Mail* says that the Confederate Government has now two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, well drilled and armed, and judiciously disposed for defensive operations. Jones Hooper, editor of that journal, is Secretary of the Confederate Congress, and it is presumed the information in his paper is derived from official sources.

SLAVES WITH THE REBEL ARMY.—We clip the following from the New Orleans *Crescent*: Tom, the slave of our citizen, James H. Phelps, took a fancy to go a soldiering, and his master willingly gratified him, and Tom was engaged by Capt. Kouatz, of the DeSoto Rifles, to attend him through the war. *There are hundreds of other slaves like Tom going to kill the Yankees.* Tom's highest ambition appears to be to kill a Yankee. He writes to his mother, who is owned in the family of Mr. Phelps, the letter below. We hope he will be gratified in hunting up and obtaining a Yankee's scalp:—

YORKTOWN, Va., July 4, 1861.—*Dear Mother*: I take this opportunity of writing to you to let you know that I am well and doing well, and I hope that this letter will find you as well as I am now in Yorktown. I will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day for a scout about the woods for the Yankees. Well, we are only six miles from the Yankees at Young's Mill, where my captain is now, and I am going out to-day at 4 o'clock to find him. I left him at Warwick Court-house, nine miles from Yorktown. I came back to get some blankets, and then moved on to Young's Mill. We are looking out for a fight on the fifth of July by the Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Give my love to mistress and Master Jim Phelps, and to all of them in New Orleans. You must excuse this bad writing. I am writing in a hurry. I have not time to write. I am about to leave for the Mill. So good bye to all. No more at present. Your devoted son,

THOMAS A. PHELPS.

P. S.—Good bye to the white folks until I kill a Yankee. T. A. P.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.—The extra edition of the *Courier*, of Thursday, having been exhausted by the numerous calls for the speech of the eloquent and manly Vallandigham, we would inform those who failed to procure a copy of that impression, that we will publish that speech in the tri-weekly of Saturday.—*Charleston Courier.*

The whole amount of bids for the State of Maine Loan for $250,000 was $900,000. It was all taken at a premium.

BROTHER FOR BROTHER.—A brother of David Case of Norwich, and a brother of John Jennings of Preston, both killed at Bull Run, are going to take the place of their dead brothers. The men of Connecticut are plucky as well as patriotic.

Two singularly concurrent cases of death from the bite of a dog have occurred in England and France within the last month. In England the victim died from pure fear that he would have the hydrophobia, and in France the person bitten died exhibiting every symptom of that horrid disease, though the dog, after being kept at the school of surgeons for several days showed no signs of it, and on his death was examined by the first experts, who pronounced that there was no possibility of his having been rabid. These cases strongly corroborate the opinion so often advanced that hydrophobia is entirely a disease of the mind.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday afternoon the 4th, four persons were drown while taking a boat ride in the Passaic river.

Rice & Lathrop's cutlery factory in Winsted Ct., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss, $45,000, including finished goods worth $30,000; insured for $25,000, chiefly in Hartford offices.

Another Novelty in Ship-Building—An Iron Ship that cannot Sink.

[From the London Times.]

On Sunday, July 13th, a handsome iron steamship, constructed upon a novel but simple plan, which the patentee affirms renders entire submersion impossible, whatever accident or damage may befall her, was launched from the yard of Mr. Lungley, at Deptford Green. She is divided into compartments by transverse iron bulkheads, but in addition to this precaution, which the experience of the Connaught and some other iron steamships that have been lost during the last two or three years shows is by no means an effectual safeguard under all circumstances, she is built in three distinct decks, each being in effect a ship in itself. The advantage of this arrangement is, that if a plate were removed or a hole knocked through the side in either deck, or even if her bottom were torn away altogether, she would still float, there being no communication between either of the lower decks, each of which communicates with the upper deck by a separate shaft or hatchway.

Not only is the danger from water thus guarded against, but the frequently more serious one at sea of fire is brought completely under control. Were a fire to break out in the hold, or in either of the compartments, it would be only necessary to close the communicating shaft, and leave it to die out of itself, which it would speedily do, as the several decks being air tight as well as water tight, it must soon do, or any quantity of water might be pumped down, even to the entire filling of the space between decks where the fire existed. Her engines and furnaces are, of course, placed so high in the vessel that no amount of water in the lower decks would interfere with their free action.

The name of the new vessel, which is the first that has been built upon this patent, is the Briton, and she is destined for the Cape mail service, having been constructed for the Union Steamship Company, who have the contract for that service. She is a fine ship of 1,100 tons, builders' measurement, her dimensions being, length between perpendiculars, 239 feet; length over all, 262 feet; breadth, moulded, twenty-five feet eight inches. There was a large company present at the launch, to whom was exhibited, by means of models, the capabilities of vessels constructed upon Mr. Lungley's patent of maintaining their buoyancy under the most adverse circumstances of leakage. Plugs were withdrawn from below the water line until first the one and afterwards the second deck were filled with water, but the hull still floated steadily though deeper, and showing that in no conceivable case would there be any difficulty in keeping a ship so built afloat till land was reached, even if by means a divers sent down below the leak could not be found and stopped.

The Briton is now lying in the river off Mr. Lungley's wharf, near the Deptford dockyard, where she will remain for some time for the completion of her internal fittings; and, as she is likely in some degree to aid in the solution of the problem of how far ships can be made impregnable, will, no doubt, become an object of attraction.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY

In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS

Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS

From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES

That can be afforded.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS

should try us.

BANKERS

Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON.

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible] Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible]

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

J. T. CARTER,

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Purdy's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

Will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOHN BRODIE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

13..........Lasalle Street,..........13

CHICAGO.

T. MAPLE & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

210 SOUTH WATER STREET, CORNER WELLS

Chicago, Illinois.

Cash advances made on consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 220 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Advances made on Consignments to us, for sale in this or Eastern markets.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Special attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 127 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. C. STEWART. H. P. W. [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 8....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 8

Personal and special attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened an office at 230 South Water street, Chicago, for a General Commission Business for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other Produce, and all consignments and orders to parties to their care will be [illegible] in connection with their Milwaukee House Nichols, Britt & Co., [illegible]

A. PRUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 4367.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. R. W. Raymond, S. W. Higley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Board Prewer, Valverdon, Bros. Jas. King & Sons, New York; [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 24 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 24 and 26 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 160 South Water Street, P. O. Box 39, Chicago, Ill. We collect the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other ones.

N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates or any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 199 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. S. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 South Water street, second door east of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and Geo. Steel & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Steel's Block, (3d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. E. MILES.

GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse........No. 81 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] Liberal advances [illegible]

SAMUEL A. TODD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

119 South Water Street, Chicago.

JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 141 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Box 4209, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments, in Sight Exchange. E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 238 and 240 South Water street, [illegible]

WINDGATE. H. F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. J. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186

Atkin's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.

ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seed. No. 218 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. MAPLE & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 165 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70.........LAKE STREET.........70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS,

Bathing Apparatus,

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the

MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM,

No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.)

ALLEN & DALTON.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Buildings [illegible]

☞ Manufactory 193 and 195 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and at low prices.

New and Second-Hand Grain Bags.

SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. R. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with genuine brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor,
New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. Fuller & Co.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE,

FIRE AND MARINE.

The Union Insurance

AND

TRUST COMPANY,

Office—Room No. 2 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Chicago, Illinois.
GEO. W. GAGE, Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
W. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge of the Superior Court.
J. G. HOFF, of Hoff & Pierce, Chicago, Illinois.
THOMAS HARLAND, of Harlow & Parker.
[illegible]
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Boston, Mass.
[illegible]
MARSHALL AYRES, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
CHARLES CHANDLER, Banker, [illegible]
OLIVER WHITTAKER, of Henderson & Whittaker, Toulon, Illinois.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Eye and Ear

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. To

Doctor John Phillips,

81 WASHINGTON STREET.

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,

Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.

Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79

Opposite the Court House.

[illegible]

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal.

Lake Forest, July 25th, 1861.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] of Albany vs. John G. [illegible]—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John G. [illegible] that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Marshal of Albany and against the estate of the said John G. [illegible], for the sum of [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook and Will Counties, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John G. [illegible], shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

BURGESS & ROOD, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Isaac L. [illegible] that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said [illegible] and against the estate of the said [illegible] for the sum of [illegible] Hundred and Thirty Seven [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Isaac L. [illegible], shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MATHER & TAFT, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—James McKindley, William McKindley and [illegible] vs. [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

B. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, Plff's Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John S. Wright and C. P. Wright, his wife, did, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1859, execute and deliver a certain deed of trust, [illegible] Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, [illegible] to secure the payment of a certain promissory note [illegible] and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note; [illegible] public notice is hereby given, that I shall [illegible] at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, [illegible] the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots two (2), five (5), [illegible] northeast quarter of section No. [illegible] township No. thirty-nine (39) north of range No. fourteen (14) east, in Cook county, Illinois, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of said John S. Wright and C. P. Wright therein.

ALEX. [illegible], Trustee.

Chicago, July 29, 1861.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS!

Ten Days

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the

United States Express Company,

CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS

(122 Lake and 72 Clark streets.)

Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS

Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.

EXPRESS CHARGES:

Letters weighing ½ oz. or under..........[illegible]

[illegible]

☞ In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelops, and all Express charges prepaid.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT

PIKE'S PEAK

TRANSPORTATION LINE

FROM

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

TO

DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight

THAT MAY OFFER,

From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.

Our Agents are at St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY

Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will admit.

Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our Agents.

☞ For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

☞ Made to order at shortest notice. ☜

242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242

GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

Ship Chandlers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES and CORDAGE

205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)

Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

Manila and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvas, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
In bundles or bales,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of

TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,

A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER.

☞ Send for our prices.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1836.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marble, and solicit your orders composed of experience. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 3 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and threads of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—Isaac A. [illegible] vs. [illegible]—Bill to foreclose mortgage.

[illegible]

IRA J. NICHOLS, Special Master in Chancery.

Chicago, July 15th, A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. [illegible]

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, July 13th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John R. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered unto Peter Geib, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Cook County, in Book twenty-two (22) of Mortgages, [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 11, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain promissory note [illegible]

[illegible]

F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain Note dated the eighteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty [illegible] executed by William Schaar and [illegible], his wife, to the undersigned mortgagee, which mortgage is duly recorded in the Records of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book of Mortgages fifty-one, on Page five hundred and twelve.

Now, then, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, by virtue of the power [illegible] shall, on [illegible] day of August, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One, at the north door of said Cook County Court House, in the City of Chicago, at twelve o'clock, [illegible] to the highest bidder for cash, the premises [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] DERNAUER, Mortgagee.

DAVIS & KIRKER, Solicitors.

Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] vs. William Briggs, John R. Hamlin, Edwin Gulliver, J. A. Parsons, E. G. Chamolin, Edward Belknap, Daniel B. Martin, G. W. Eckart, R. Robinson, E. J. Prentiss, H. Jenks, Carlos, Olcott, O. P. Harris, Patrick [illegible], Lemuel Caswell, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessmore Burtis—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of John R. Hamlin, J. A. Parsons, [illegible] Chessmore Burtis, [illegible] having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] that the complainant filed [illegible] bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of April, 1861, and that a summons [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

H. B. HURD, Compl't's Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased. [illegible] County Court of Cook County, [illegible] on the Third Monday of September next, being the sixteenth day thereof, for the purpose of having [illegible] William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.

Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased.—The undersigned have been appointed executors of the estate of David S. Haywood, late of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS J. HAYWOOD, Executors.

Chicago, July 1, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated July 17, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 27th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Walker and Sarah A. Walker, his wife, did, by their deed of trust, which bears date March [illegible], A. D. [illegible], recorded [illegible] Cook County, Illinois, March [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jeannie Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, made, executed and delivered to me, as Trustee, [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1857, conveying to me by way of trust, [illegible]

[illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, July 27th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah H. Waller, his wife, did [illegible] to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, which bears date March 16th, A. D. 1857, and is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 26, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James H. Dunham and Margaret, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward R. Arnold, as Trustee, [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD R. ARNOLD, Trustee.

DAVIS & KIRKER, Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th day of May, 1856, Hiram C. W. Carter and Mary E. Carter, his wife, executed and delivered to Samuel F. Skinner, a trust deed of the lands herein described, [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN C. HAINES,
ELBRIDGE G. HALL,
Executors of Samuel F. Skinner, deceased.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John L. Fisk and Wilhelmina, his wife, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1856, executed and delivered to [illegible]

[illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

THE CITY.

BROKEN BRIDGE.—The Madison street Bridge is out of order, and will be kept open a day or two for repairs.

EXCURSION.—The S. S. Pic nic excursion leaves Milwaukee Depot, for Kenosha, at 8 o'clock this morning.

UNDERTAKING.—W. T. Woodson, for years one of our principal undertakers, is again in the business at his old stand, 276 Washington street, between Market and Franklin. See card in to-day's issue.

DEAD.—We learn that the mate of the schooner Metropolis, who was stabbed Monday night on board the vessel, died Tuesday from the effects of the wound. The murderer is at large, and probable in our very midst secure in the knowledge that there is not the slightest clue to his detection.

THE FRAMLEY PARSONAGE—A new novel by Anthony Trollope, and Dickens's new novel "Great Expectations," both elegantly bound in cloth—also, "School days at Rugby," and the Sequel, "Tom Brown at Oxford"—"Currents and Counter Currents"—"The Uprising of a Great People," and "The Sea," (Michelet's new book,) have been received and are now for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

PURE PIE-PLANT WINE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of wine of the above brand, accompanied by a note from the fair donor, "E. A. C." We at once converted it into "a sight draught"—the wine, not the note—and pronounce it A 1 of its kind; and as upon our decision depends her exhibition of a sample at the State Fair, we advise her to go in, as a competitor. "Success to Home Manufactures."

FINE PEACHES.—The best peaches that we have seen this season, were grown by Mr. C. Colby, at South Pass, Union Co., Ill. The two varieties presented were the "Crawford" and "Honest John." Though first introduced in this city this season, he is unable to supply the demand with a receipt of 200 baskets per day. Egypt has some redeeming qualities, withal, and produces as tall corn and as fine peaches as any other portion of the country.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITER.—An individual giving the name of George Barton was arrested Tuesday upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $5 note, purporting to be of the Oneida County Bank, New York.

This Barton is undoubtedly a confederate of Joe Brown, whose arrest is noticed elsewhere. He bought a bed-cord with the counterfeit bill, and it is supposed, from certain circumstances, that the use intended for it was similar to that to which the other bed-cord was applied.

AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—His Excellency A. Saunders, Esq., of Nebraska; Hon. Wm. Vandever, M. C., Dubuque; Hon. Jas. Knox, Knoxville, lately returned from Europe; Dr. M. K. Taylor, Galesburg; Lieut. T. A. Stevens, U. S. A.; Col. E. D. Taylor, LaSalle; P. L. Fay, Esq., St. Louis; Henry Bell, Esq., Baltimore; E. S. Spencer, Esq., E. Bynner, Esq., B. W. Blanchard, Esq., New York; Hon. V. B. Horton, M. C., Ohio; Dr. Bull, Dr. Wm. E. Franklin, London, Eng.; John C. Marshall, Esq., Louisville; Geo. B. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh—are among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday no cases of any importance were brought up before Judge Davis.

For being drunk and disorderly, Mr. and Mrs. Blancey, $3; John Kenney, dismissed; Hugh Doyle, $3 and ten days; James McClosky, $5; Thomas Harris, $5—execution suspended; Kate Brown, 30 days; Mrs. Frazier, $5 and ten days; Peter Gray, $3; John Foley, $3.

For vagrancy—James, $5 and ten days; and Morris Welch, $5.

Alex. Mack, a hackman, for resisting an officer, $1 and costs.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—The season of this favorite place of amusement is drawing to a close, the present week being announced as the last. Our business men and merchants are about tendering McVicker a complimentary benefit to close with, which will undoubtedly be a bumper. The Theater will re-open in a short time, with Mr. Sothern as the star, and an entirely new piece—"The Angel of Midnight"—over which the Buffalo papers are now holding a controversy as to its merits. It was originally produced in Paris, and created a great excitement on account of a theological question involved in its plot, on which the world of polemics is about equally divided. Whytal has been for some time preparing scenery for it, and no doubt McVicker will produce it in his usual style.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Edward D. Hall, janitor in Adolt's Bank, Clark street, near Lake, was found lying in the inside door-way, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, in an insensible condition, by Jacob Burke, Esq., who in passing noticed that the doors were open unusually late. Mr. Hall was lying upon his face, his right arm under his head, with a feather dusting brush in his right hand—he having apparently just completed his duties, by sweeping and dusting all the rooms. Mr. Burke at once called in two or three physicians, who made an effort to administer medicine, but he was insensible, and could not be induced to swallow. He expired within half an hour after he was first found.

Mr. Hall has had charge of some upper rooms in the same block, one of which he occupied as a sleeping room. During the severe thunder storm on Monday morning, the building was struck by lightning, and Mr. H. so severely stunned thereby that he lay in an insensible condition for three hours. The only unusual effect noticed upon him since was that he complained of having "overslept him self" yesterday morning, and appeared dull and sleepy during the day.

He was a faithful, trustworthy man, and respected by all who knew him. He has a large family, who are thus bereft of an affectionate parent, and who were dependent upon his earnings for their support. He was about 55 years of age.

His remains were removed to his residence, No. 10 North Curtis street.

A BARE CHASE.—A few nights ago, one of our West Side subscribers, whose mind had been wrought up to a fighting pitch by the reports of frequent burglaries in the vicinity, in connection with the fact that his neighbors had seen a man at his shutters the night before, determined to place his household on a war footing, and be prepared to act on the defensive, by loading his six shooter, which he did promptly. Having placed it by his bed side, of course he anticipated a "skirmish," and dreamed of "robbers, bloodshed and carnage."

"Twas blow for blow, disputing inch by inch, For one would not retreat nor t'other flinch."

About three o'clock in the morning he was awakened by screams from his sister, who occupied rooms on the first floor. He seized his revolver and rushed to the door. Still screaming she answered his knock, only by still fiercer screams. Forcing the door open he found her so badly frightened as to be unable to utter a word, intelligibly, but frantically pointed out the window. Throwing open the shutters he distinctly saw a man hastily walking away with a bundle under his arm. All sorts of visions flitted through his brain with lightning rapidity. What had he got? Perchance the box of silver ware, or may be my wife's wardrobe, or my own, with our gold watches and all the jewelry that my wife so highly prizes as keepsakes!"

With no habiliments save his *robe de chambre*, and armed with his pistol, he gave chase to the supposed robber, who seeing him in pursuit at a 2:40 pace, very naturally took to his heels. The "burglar," however, having been on duty for an hour or more, could not make as good time as his fleet, unencumbered pursuer, and was overtaken within a square, when the following conversation ensued:

Badly scared man in thin clothes—"Who are you?"

Carrier Boy, with papers under his arm—"I'm a TRIBUNE carrier."

What was you doing at my window?

Sticking the paper through to keep it from getting wet.

What did you run so for?

Who the deuce wouldn't run, if he saw a man rushing after him in his night shirt, with a pistol in his hand?

Exeunt omnes.

Moral—"Be sure you're right, then, go ahead!"

—Several of our carriers who have extensive routes, commence delivering as soon as the papers are printed—from 3 to 4 o'clock a. m. We entreat the nervous man in white, "or any other man," not to make a target of the carrier if he should appear beneath his window or at his door before daylight.

Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Emily Chapin, Chicago; C. B. Farwell, Chicago; A. Waite, Chicago; W. L. Leach, Chicago; Jos. Weaver, Matteson, Ill.; Kate Gorman, Quincy, Ill.; E. K. W. Baker, Salem, Ill.; John Kronsberg, Wilmington, Ill.; W. F. Payne, Cleveland, O.; Cross & Payne, Cleveland, O.; A. P. Marshall, New York; W. H. Nichols, California Gulch, C. T.; Chas. Pagin, Aspinwall, Central America; two packages containing gold, not sent, which will be returned if called for.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Military Directory.

The following embraces the name of Company, location of the recruiting office, and name of recruiting officer for each company now formed or forming in this city, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

Sixteenth U. S. Infantry—No. 1 North Clark; 151 North Dearborn; 124 West Randolph—Major A. J. Slemmer.

U. S. Navy—No. 12 River street—Lieut T. H. Stevens.

Yates Phalanx—Co. E, No. 5 Custom House place—Capt. Geo. L. Yeager.

Yates Phalanx—Co. F, 166 Dearborn street, Portland Block—Capt. O. L. Munn.

N. W. Rifle Regiment—Camp Ellsworth, Cottage Grove—Capt. Knobiesdorff.

N. W. Rifles—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Douglas Brigade—Mystic Rifles, No. 96 Dearborn street—Capt. Boomer.

Douglas Brigade—Sappers and Miners, 90 Dearborn street, corner of Washington—R. E. Wiswell.

Chicago Dragoons—No. 87 South Clark street—Chas. W. Barker.

Chicago Dragoons—Corner of Madison and Dearborn streets—E. D. Osband.

Wilson's Dragoons—North's Theatre, Monroe street—Capt. Theilman.

Lincoln Dragoons—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Student's Rifle Regiment—No. 70 Washington street, Portland Block—L. H. Potter.

John B. Turner Rifles—No. 13 North Clark street—Edw. Trooney.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.—A. W. Kercheval of the 19th (Col. Turchins' Regiment, will leave the city this evening. Parties desirous of sending parcels or letters to their friends in this Regiment, will leave them at the *Journal* office before 5 o'clock, P. M.

CHICAGO WILSON DRAGOONS.—Capt. Theilman's company consisting of 90 men, now quartered at North's Theatre, Monroe street, have been sworn in by Capt. Webb, and will leave for St. Louis on Saturday.

NORMAL BRIGADE.—The undersigned is authorized to raise two companies, in this city, and has opened a recruiting office at No. 70 Washington street, in Portland Block, where he will be glad to enroll the names of good men and true, who wish to enlist in defence of their country. L. H. POTTER.

The Bathing Question.

CHICAGO August 7, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Is it true that a place has been assigned for the purpose of bathing between "Illinois," street and the north pier, please answer. ENQUIRER.

We do not know that there has, or will be any place assigned for the accomodation of "the great unwashed." If license could be secured for the erection of such a structure in a proper place, we would suggest that those most interested enclose with a high fence a sufficient area to make a grand swimmery, where those who desire could enjoy the healthy and exhilirating luxury of a daily ablution, and acquire a knowledge of the art of swimming—far more desirable and useful in a Lake city than "the manly art of self defence."

There are, however, four objections that may be urged against granting a license for such an institution: 1st. It would cut off one of the city, revenues by diminishing the number of fines for violation of the bathing ordinance:—2d. It would conflict with the business of bath-house proprietors:—3d. With that large class known as washerwomen; and, 4th. as cleanliness is conducive—we may say *necessary* to health, a public bathing place would greatly effect the business of our drugstores and physicians.

Other cities have public bathing-places, properly enclosed. Why should not Chicago?

Have we a Night Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7th.

Editors Tribune:

I think something ought to be done in regard to thinning the burglars. Last night my residence cor. Laflin and Madison streets, was entered and $50 worth of silver carried away, consisting of spoons, forks and napkin-rings. I wish you would please put it in your paper and give the police a good blowing up, and oblige. Yours, truly, WM. H. SYKES.

P. S.—I purchased a Colt's pistol this morning so as to be ready for them if they come again.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On the 26th of July last, the residence of Mrs. Perrin, the actress, was entered by burglars, who stole a watch, bracelet and other jewelry, together with an article of dress worth $75. Among the supposed burglars arrested the other day is Joe, otherwise William Francis Brown, a rogue from the South, who came North to avoid enlistment in the rebel army. On Tuesday this fellow's luggage—a black leather satchel—was overhauled, and in it were found the articles belonging to Mrs. Perrin. Brown's chances for Joliet are good.

This Brown is a desperate fellow. Four weeks ago he murdered a man in Illinoistown named Bill Wright, a character of the same ilk. The coroner's jury said he did it in self-defence.

On Monday Joe made a bold attempt to escape from his quarters in the Armory, by letting down from his prison window, to a female accomplice below, a spool of thread, to be attached to a bedcord she had brought thither. His plans were frustrated by being observed before he had accomplished his design.

☞ The West Siders, in the vicinity of Union Park, are in a terrible state of excitement over the appearance and disappearance of a large mad dog. All the old muskets in that neighborhood have been brought into requisition, and cotton breast works protrude from every window. In fact it is said that one druggist sold out his entire stock of strychnine.

"The State Fair—A Suggestion."

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Under the above heading in your yesterday's paper, appeared an article, or a hodge podge—an accumulation of words singularly thrown together—evidently meaning something, but what, who shall tell? signed Frank W. Reilly. He says he has promised the President to do what he could for the furtherance of it,(the Fair,)and in his first sentence proves to the contrary. The entire article bears unmistakably the determination to throw cold water on the energetic efforts being used to make a complete success of the Ninth Annual Agricultural Fair of the State of Illinois.

His suggestions in regard to the "sewing-machines" we shall not object to if the exhibitors do not. Recruiting camps could with propriety be opened outside of the Fair grounds, but the continual din of martial music would be no attraction to nervous visitors, and it does not seem to us a fitting place for such offices. The noticeable feature of the article is, that this growing genius speaks as "one having authority." *Do* these things and the Fair will be a success."

Now, Mr. Editor, we are not one who hangs the success of the State Fair upon this or that man's notions of "Locality" or the employment of the "sewing machines that may be exhibited." Neither does it appear well-timed now that the buildings are nearly completed to say in what manner the lands shall be laid out that have been obtained by the Executive Committee. The improvements we are proud to learn are of a character of which the whole State will be proud. The buildings are being erected with an eye to beauty, as well as permanency, and the energies and money of Chicago should not be spared to perfect the the plans that are being carried forward to render success a certainty. If Chicago but does her work well, there can be no doubt of the finality. During the past six weeks, we have traveled over the southern and northern portions of our State, and we know we speak truthfully when we say that, notwithstanding the "hard times" and the war on our "southern border," there will be a larger turn-out of the yeomanry than usual. The reasons are obvious; the moral strength that we shall acquire by letting the fact become known that Illinois can send thousands to defend the Constitution and put down rebellion, and at the same time keep commerce and State institutions all moving forward, is one great desideratum, and we have often heard the remark "Our State Fair must prove a success this year." The country is right on this point, and now more than ever before is the time when Chicago can establish the success of the affair. What she now does will be felt in the future. What the Missouri State Fair has been for St. Louis, the Illinois State Fair may be for Chicago.

A number of our sister States will not hold Fairs this year, and thousands of the Fair-attending citizens of those States who have formerly remained at home, will this year visit our Fair. Holding these views and seeing these facts, we say, let there be no half-way work by us.

Already enough is known to make success a certainty. Letters have been received from the large gun-manufactories of the East, stating that they are making preparations to test their "big guns" at our State Fair. We cannot fail to have a good time; and we ask the citizens of our State to come on, and compete with the intellect and genius of other States in the coming contest. A FRIEND OF THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, Aug 7, 1861.

An Explanation.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: The report of my remarks in the Council last evening, as published in your issue of this morning, I find an error, and justice to myself requires its correction.

The substance of my remarks in relation to employing legal counsel for the city, was as follows:

In my judgment, the important, varied and complicated interests of the city, especially at the present time, *demand legal ability of the highest order*; that there is not a lawyer in the city competent to discharge the duties, who could be obtained, or was could afford to give the requisite time and attention for $1,000 per year. I am in favor of a matter of economy by employing the best legal talent, and paying the price that such talent commands among business men.

I did not say I was in favor of paying $10,000, but I did say, that if it had been necessary in order to secure competent ability, it would be better for the interests of the city to pay that sum per annum for the past five years, than to employ attorneys whose experience and ability were not equal to the duties required.

The experience of all business men proves that the very best legal advice, although more expensive at first, is in fact the cheapest and most economical. This rule holds as good for the city as for the citizen.

I yield to no man in my desire to have the affairs of the city economically administered, and this is the chief reason why I am in favor of having the legal affairs of the city under the charge of the *best legal* ability.

Respectfully, Yours, J. Q. HOYT.

Chicago, Aug. 6th, 1861.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES COURT—August 7th.

No. 100—Jervis vs Geo. W. Brown.

ON TRIAL.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—BEFORE JUDGE VAN HIGGINS.

No. 1344—Bradley vs Wentworth. Time to plead extended to first day of next term.

No. 1685—Brown vs Brown. Time to plead extended twenty days.

No. 1688—Reed vs Newhouse. Same order.

No. 1631—Blatchford vs Bowen. Same order.

No. 1516—Powers vs Becker, et al. Default as to Becker.

No. 1540—Dake vs M. C. R. R. Company. Time to plead extended twenty days.

No. 1525—Packer vs Myres. Default and judgment. Damage $[illegible].

No. 1560—Sears vs Adams, et al. Default as to Adams.

No. 1346—Reynolds, et al vs Hosing, et al. Default. Judgement for return of property with one cent damage.

No. 1517—Corbin vs Church. Default and judgment for $174[illegible].

No. 1548—Sears vs Samuels, et al. Default as to Samuels. Continued with notice as to rest.

No. 1563—Degget, et al vs Schenk. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1565—Degget, et al vs Carver. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1570—White vs Schenk. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1620—Degget vs. Lewis. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

No. 1627—Same vs. Reve. Default.

No. 1651—Reed vs. Peterson. Default and judgment for $260 50.

No. 1684—Irwin vs. Rice. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1519—Shepley vs. Leopold. Default and judgment for $126 65.

No. 1520—Little vs. Ford. Default.

No. 1695—Mutual Banks vs. Marine Bank. Dismissed.

No. 1511—Wicker et al. vs. White. Dismissed.

No. 1594—Edcott vs. Roberts. Leave given to plaintiff to amend.

No. 1419—Stow vs. Hyde. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1616—Kellogg vs. Fulton. Default and judgment for $118.67.

No. 1687—Hayden vs. Hardy. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1639—Peck vs. Burton. Default and judgment for $387 95.

No. 1697—Wahl et al. vs. Haughtaaley. Default and judgment for $819 60.

No. 1558—Durand et al. vs. Brotherson. Default and judgment for $159 62.

No. 1529—Beers vs. Hubbard. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1663—Little vs. Schaffer. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1642—Shutler vs. Botsford. Default.

No. 669—Richards vs. McCormick. Default and judgment for $383 12.

No. 1454—Packer vs. DeWolf. Default.

No. 1574—[illegible] vs. Schaffer. Default and judgment for $174 60.

No. 1612—Livingstone vs. Ward. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1674—[illegible] vs. Robinson. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

No. 1230—Cooly vs. Long. Sci fa issued. J. M. Long made a party.

No. 1160—Tuttle vs. Garlock. Demurr to plead overruled and time given to plead.

1586—Sheppard vs Swens. Default.

1607—Avery vs Bushler. Default.

1323—Harry vs McMillen. Default.

1498—Rice vs Kisler. Leave to defendant to amend 2d and 3d pleas.

1709—Cohn vs Price. Default and judgment for $591.38.

665—Richards vs Bowen. Default and judgment for $121.42.

1363—Ryerson vs Fulton. Default and judgment for $195 45.

1664—Hampden Cigar Co. vs Snow. Default.

1495—Pitts vs Rice. Default and judgment for $569.38.

1692—Berg vs Price. Default and judgment for $459.29.

1652—Demurrer—at plaintiffs costs.

1657—Austin vs Moulton. Default and judgment for $129 39.

1658—Austin vs Peck. Default and judgment for $146 80.

1595—Drew vs Wetherall. Plaintiff enters nol. pros. as to 1st and 2d counts. Default and judgment for $293 65.

1683—Palmer vs Iglehart. Default and judgment for $1,151 07.

1618—Wright vs Goodman. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

1575—Jager vs White. Motion by defendant for time to file pleas; granted.

1504—Sibbly vs Hubbard. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

1513—Reed et. al vs Wheeler. Leave to amend declaration.

1569—Degget et. al. vs Terry. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

1433—Sherman vs W. M. & T. Ins. Co. Dismissed for want of [illegible].

1552—Rushmore vs Mills. Leave given plaintiff to file account and bill of particulars.

1679—Inkham et al. vs Turner. Default and judgment for $1,225.46.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Grand Jury found 11 indictments to-day.

Margaret Wright—tried for larceny; found not guilty.

William Dixon—Larceny. Plead guilty; 1 year to penitentiary.

Mary Kenrich—Larceny. Guilty; 1 year to penitentiary.

LIGHT ZOUAVES ATTENTION.—You are hereby ordered to appear at your hall, corner Lake and May streets, this evening as business of importance will be transacted. By order, FRED. PHILLIPS, Captain. GUS. R. OWEN, Secretary.

☞ Rendezvous for Recruiting in the U. S. Navy is at No. 12 River street, Chicago. All wishing to enlist are invited to call. Commander Stevens or some of his officers will be found there during every day. W. P. DOCKRAY, Acting Master U. S. N.

CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY, ATTENTION!—This battery (wholly disconnected from any regiment) having been accepted by the War Department, and being now under marching orders for Virginia, a few more good men will be received by application to the undersigned at the recruiting office in J. W. Loomis' Hardware Store, No. 143 Lake street. R. BUSTEED, JR., Commanding.

☞ For invalids, delicate females, etc., there is perhaps nothing in the whole materia medica which possess the powerful strengthening and invigorating qualities of Iron and Peruvian Bark, both of these remedies have been held in high estimation for centuries, by the most Learned Physicians. The Bitter Wine of Iron contains these valuable tonics, with the best quality of Shery Wine forming a combination delicious to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. aug6-3t

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics $1.35; Scott's Tactics, $2.75; Hardee, $1 62; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4 38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1 00; Army Regulations, 1861, $1 68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1.00—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each, All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. L. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug6-6t

HEADQUARTERS N. W. RIFLE REGIMENT, 206 Randolph street, CHICAGO, Aug 5.

In consequence of delays in procuring transportation to the rendezvous, one of the companies has disbanded. Any one reporting a full company before the 10th of August will be accepted. Apply to the undersigned immediately.

C. KNOBELSDORFF, Colonel Northwestern Rifle Regiment.

CHARLES T. DAKE, Adjutant. aug6-3t

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemed in New York exchange at ¼ of 1 per cent., by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. aug5-15t J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

GAS FIXTURES.—$30,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 182 Lake street. jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, fitted and ready for use, at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street—Kingsbury Block. jy8-1m

☞ Cook & McLain, 86 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. wh-ly.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 6th, 1861, THOMAS J., only son of Charles C. and Harriet A. Elliott, aged 18 months.

In this city, on the 7th inst., of Apoplexy, EDWARD DAVIS HALL, (late of Walsall, England), aged fifty years.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 2000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, [illegible]. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

CONVEYANCING BLANKS—the well known "Dempster" forms—for sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1861.

The supply of currency continues fair, with rather less inquiry. Eastern exchange was sold on the street at par to ¼ per cent. premium, and at the banks at ¼ per cent. Gold is in limited request at ¼@½ per cent. prem. for currency.

Until the harvest is over, the business of the city will probably be comparatively light, and although money is still "close," yet the demand for it in mercantile circles is less pressing, and the transactions at the various banking houses of the city are mainly with produce dealers. As soon as the new wheat crop begins to move, all branches of commerce will be revived very materially.

CANADIAN CURRENCY.—The Toronto *Globe* thinks we are "unreasonable." And why? Simply because we refuse to take 98c for one dollar. It talks flippantly about "legal tender," "gold coin" of the realm, and so forth; but that is nothing whatever to us. This is not Canada, and if Canadians send out their bills here for circulation they must redeem them at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, and not a mill less. The people of Illinois have been swindled by banks and bankers at home quite enough to prevent them from desiring a repetition of the dose by foreign money speculators. Canadian currency is good here for what it will bring in the "legal tender" of the United States and no more.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The *World* of yesterday morning says:

The money market is inactive, and there is an abundant supply of money at four to five per cent. for call loans, and large balances are offered to established firms at less rates. Mercantile paper is heavy, and there is very little first-class offered for sale. The banks discount at low rates all the desirable business notes offered to them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.—The following shows the market for foreign bills:

The foreign exchange market is dull, and the demand from bankers is light. The quotations for bankers' sixty days sterling bills are 107¾ to 107⅞, and prime commercial 106¾ to 107. On Paris, 5.27½ to 5.23¾; Bremen, 77 to 77½; Hamburg, 34¾ to 35¼; and Amsterdam, 39¾ to 40¼.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The following is a summary of the different methods by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to raise $250,000,000.

1. A national circulation in treasury notes of $5, $10, and $20, without interest, payable in specie on demand, at such points or commercial centers as the Secretary may direct on the face of the notes.

2. Treasury bills payable one year after date, and bearing 3 65 per cent., or one cent a day on the $100, which may be converted into 7 30 per cent. three-year bills at the option of the holder.

3. For temporary loans, say at sixty days or longer, to two years, 6 per cent. Treasury bills, convertible into a twenty year 6 per cent. stock.

These three classes of Treasury paper are:

4. Treasury bills bearing 7.30 per cent., or 2 cents a day on the $100 to run three years, if not converted into a 6 per cent. twenty-year funded stock.

5. Funded stock, of Federal or sterling denomination, bearing 7 per cent. interest, twenty years to run, limited to not less than the par value or funded stock, bearing 6 per cent., twenty years to run, of the same or either denomination limited to not less than 91.07½ of the par value being the equivalent of a 7 per cent. twenty-year stock at par value.

Provision is made for paying out the fourth class, or three-year bills, to the public contractors, in place of money, and provision is made for employing an agent or agents to negotiate the whole or any part of the fifth class in Europe, the Secretary to fix the compensation or commissions of such agent or agents abroad. The use of the circulating notes, in place of gold, in paying off the government employes, is also authorized, such notes being made the equivalent of gold at the point of disbursement.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Lake						
Canal	35		91659	800		
G. & C. U. R. R.	250	10222	4500	1880		200
C. & R. I. R. R.	741	4900	8050			
Ill. C. R. R.	562	4800	23100	350	1050	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	421	4051	21657	1395		
C. & N. W. R. R.	315	14851			360	
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	241	3850	15310			350
Total	2565	39904	164176	3925	1410	550

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Lead lbs.
Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.			310			34940
C. & R. I. R. R.		17	1967	146	4900	
Ill. C. R. R.		16	1200	20		40000
C. B. & Q. R. R.			250		576	
N. W. R. R.			50		2588	
A. & St. L. R. R.	25					
Total	25	33	3757	166	8064	74940

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4700	13862	68114	43257		
To Pt. Colborne			37045			
To Pt. Sarnia						
To Ogdensburg	700	5000		500		10000
To Kingston			17177			
Total	5400	18862	122336	43757	10000	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, AUG. 7.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft.	215,000	Flour, brls	380
Staves, no.	60,000	Wheat, bu.	78,850
Coal, tons	380	Corn, bu.	52,600
		Oats, bu.	9,000

There is still a scarcity of vessels, and business is comparatively light.

There was an improved demand for winter wheat flour, and the market was active and firmer. Good spring extras were also in fair request by shippers, and holders were firm; but common grades of flour were dull and neglected. About 2,500 brls of all kinds changed hands, at $5 00@5.50 for winter extras, $3.40 for winter superfine, and $3 00@4.00 for low grade to choice spring extras. The stock of spring extra flour offered was light, and samples were not attractive to shippers; but there was a good display of winter wheat brands. As there is no trade now with the South, much of the choice flour sent to St. Louis and lower Mississippi ports, is sent at present to this market—rendering it quite attractive to New England purchasers.

The wheat market opened rather tame; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, it became firm, and closed at an advance of 1c on spring and 1c on No. 2 Red winter. The sales of winter and spring amounted to about 65,000 bushels, at 85c for No. 1 Red; 78c for No. 2 Red; 81c for No. 2 White; 72½c for Northwestern Club; 71@72c for No. 1 Spring; 67½@69½c for No. 2 Spring; and 58@58½c for Rejected Spring—the market at the close being very firm.

Owing to the firmness in freights and a scarcity of vessels, the demand for Corn by shippers was less active, and the market declined ¼@½c on Mixed in store and ¼c on Canal afloat. Towards the close there was a good speculative demand at the depreciation, and the market closed steady. About 130,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 25c for Canal Mixed afloat; 23½c for Canal Rejected afloat; 24@24½c for Yellow in store; 23¼@23½c for Mixed in store; and 18c for Rejected.

Oats were in good supply and the market was rather easier, with sales at 16¼@16½c. Rye, 30c. Highwines were in good demand and firm at 14½c. There is no inquiry for Provisions. Potatoes are plenty and dull—and a large amount of green are sent here, which soon spoil on the hands of commission men.

Freights were firm, owing to a scarcity of vessels, and the engagements were light at 9½c for wheat to Oswego.

The Harvest, Crops, &c.

BUCKINGHAM, TAMA CO., IOWA, August 2, 1861.

Editors Tribune:—In this settlement, containing a population of about 750 inhabitants, the wheat crop averages about twenty bushels to the acre (last year twenty-five), with a breadth of at least 1200 acres additional. Of the crop of 1860, there is about one-fourth in the hands of the farmers. The corn crop is unusually good. There will be fully one-fourth more pork sold here this year than last; but no more beef. There has been at least 1500 acres of ground broke this season, and these estimates will hold good all over the country.

The want of rain is the cause of our wheat crop being lighter in yield than last year; but the breadth sown was so much larger, that it more than makes up for the deficiency. D. C.

WAVERLY, IOWA.—The town seems dull. The reason is, almost every man is in the harvest field. Wheat will be more than an average crop.—*Republican, 31st ult.*

DROUTH IN MISSOURI.—The crops throughout this section are now suffering to a great extent for want of rain, and if rain does not fall speedily the corn crop will be cut short. We have already heard of several fields of backward corn that have fired. Grass and everything green is fast assuming a brown hue, and our farmers shake their heads and wear lugubrious countenances. Oh, for a shower to revive vegetation and save the crops.—*St. Jo. (Mo.) Journal, 6th.*

HARVESTING.—Men are passing through here by the score, on their way to the southern part of the State, to get employment in the harvest fields of the vast prairies. All have an idea that they can get any price they choose to ask for their labor.—*Jefferson Co. (Wis.) Republican, 31st.*

THE CROPS IN NEW YORK.—In Wayne county the Lyons *Republican* says that barley is less in quantity than an average, but of fair quality. Oats better than usual. Wheat, smaller yield than usual, but no weevil or midge. Corn, good, large quantity planted, and very promising. Potatoes promise large yield; no symptoms of disease. Peaches, very few; apples less than average; plums fair, but many attacked by curculio; pears about as usual.

The Syracuse *Journal* says the recent warm weather has been favorable to spring crops, and corn, barley, oats, etc., are more promising, while vegetables have partaken largely of the general improvement and upward tendency—rapidly recovering from the "repulse" occasioned by the late agueish temperature.

WHORTLEBERRIES.—This fruit is said to be unusually abundant this season. They are being brought in quite freely, and the market price is 6c per quart. We heard a countryman remark this morning that in his neighborhood this berry was so plenty that the people could gather but a very small portion of the crop at best, while the abundant supply would reduce the price to a point at which it would not pay to pick them.—*Toledo Blade.*

Baltimore Cattle Market—Aug. 3.

The offerings at the State Scales to-day footed up some 600 head, being 250 head more than last market day. The market was dull and heavy, and prices were lower. Of the above offerings 65 head were driven to Washington, 165 ditto were left over unsold, and the balance (410 head) were taken by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $3 to $4.25 ☞ 100 lbs., being a decline of 25 cents ☞ 100 lbs. on last Thursday's rates. We learn that the cattle offered to-day were far inferior in quality to any that have been previously offered this season, hence the low rates.

Hogs were in limited supply, and with a good demand for them prices were fully 50 cents ☞ 100 lbs. higher. Good to prime lots of live hogs sold to-day at $5.25@$6 ☞ 100 lbs.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The Boot and Shoe market begins to look a little more like business. A few buyers have arrived from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other points West, but their appearance so far is the only encouraging feature, as purchases as yet are very light. The trade is backward, and buyers are purchasing only in small lots. Some large contracts are in market for army and navy goods, which is about the only work on which [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 7.—FLOUR—Advanced 5c ☞ brl with a fair export and home trade demand. Sales 18,400 brls at $4.20@4.30 for superfine state; $4.50@4.60 for extra state; $4.15@4.30 for super western; $4.70@5.00 for common to medium extra western; $5.10@5.20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.30@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing firm. Canadian Flour firm. Sales 6[illegible] brls at $4.50@5.50 for super; $4.65@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour quiet at $2.30@3.50. Corn Meal unchanged. Sales at $2.90@3.05 for Jersey; $3 00@3 60 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market unchanged. Sales 300 brls at 17c.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1@2c per bu with good export demand. Receipts continue limited. Sales 98,400 bu Chicago spring at 90@95c; 12,000 bu northwestern club at 98@$1.01; 18,400 bu Racine spring at $1 02; 62,500 bu Milwaukee club at 99c; 14,300 bu amber Iowa at $1.05@1.08; 6,000 bu winter red western at $1 05; 3,000 bu white Canadian at $1.23; 5,300 bu white Kentucky at $1.23@1.25; Rye steady; sales 10,000 bu Canadian at 54@57c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market continues firm with good export and home demand; sales 154,000 bu at 40@46c for good to prime shipping mixed western; 45@46c for eastern do; 32@36c for damaged do; and 46@47c for western yellow. Oats, moderate demand at 25@28c for western; 27 @31½c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and rather easier. Sales of 310 brls; $15.00@15.75 for mess; $10.50@10.62 for prime; $13.00@16 67 for clear. Beef firmer. Sales of 600 brls; $4@4.50 for country prime; $12@12.12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Sales of 120 hrls western. Lard a shade firmer. Sales of 400 brls at 8½@9¾c. Butter is selling at 7@10½c for Ohio, and 8@14c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c for fair to good to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The public sale of Santos coffees announced for to-day passed off with good spirit, and very good prices were realized. The offering comprised 5,250 bags, the cargo of the brig Palermo—of which only 1800 bags were sold at 15@15½; averaging 15½ at private sale. The market still rules very firm and there is fair business done in Rio. Sales 2900 bags, part at 13½, remainder p. t. Rice—good demand and firmer. Sales 600 tierces at 5¼@6¼c for cash. Sugar—raw firm, and good business doing. Sales 230 hhds Cuba at 6½@7c; 21 hhds Porto Rico at 6½@6¾, and about 18 bxs Havana at 6½. Molasses firm; market rather quiet and we only note sales of 60 hhds at 27@30 for Porto Rico.

STOCKS—[illegible] lighter, with light transactions. [illegible]

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, July 27, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report weather unfavorable for crops. Flour flat, with downward tendency. Quoted at 23@28s. Wheat is steady. Red western at 9s@11s; southern at 11@11s 6d; white southern at 12s 6d@13s 6d. Corn firmer, but prices are unchanged. Mixed at 28@29s; yellow at 28s 6d@29s; white at 30@33s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities quote beef quiet but steady. Pork easier. Bacon declined. Lard easier and all qualities slightly declined. Sales at 47@49s.

PRODUCE—Tallow declined. The Brokers' Circular reports sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Sales small. Rice firmer, with an advance on inferior qualities.

LONDON MARKETS—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs heavy and demand easier. Quotations barely maintained. Flour 24s 6d@27s; wheat 5s@6s 9d for red and white.

Sugar flat. Coffee buoyant. Rice steady. Tea quiet but steady; common Congou 1s 0d@1s 1d. Tallow dull at 47s.

American Securities firmer and all kinds slightly advanced; Erie shares 24; Illinois Central shares 37 dis; N. Y. Central shares 70@72.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED......August 7

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

Prop R H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Schr Commencement, Vandera, Holland, 60 m staves.

Schr Oriole, Trumbull, Presque Isle, 380 ton coal.

CLEARED......Aug. 7

Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat, 380 brls flour, 9,000 bu oats.

Prop Foss, Wilson, Muskegon.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven.

Brig Williams, Ballentine, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr Cuba, Merriman, Buffalo, 13,400 bu wheat.

Schr Commencement, Vandera, Holland.

Schr Ely Bates, Davison, Buffalo, 17,400 bu corn.

Schr S A Douglas, Turner, Oswego, 17,100 bu corn.

Schr Arctic, Carpenter, Buffalo, 10,400 bu wheat.

Schr Argo, Abraham, Navarino.

Schr Mont Eagle, White, Kingston, 14,000 bu wheat.

Schr Rival, Rolling, Oswego, 14 000 bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 3d—		
Bark Three Bells,	Toronto,	Cleveland.
Brig Lowell,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Brig Sir Chas Napier,	do	Lake Erie.
Brig Orkney Lass,	do	Chicago.
Schr Empire State,	Oswego,	do
Schr Great Western,	Hamilton,	Cleveland.
Schr C Y Richmond,	St. Catherines,	Milwaukee.
Schr Carthagenian,	Oswego,	Racine.
On the 5th—		
Bark Northern Light,	Clayton,	Detroit.
Brig Gibraltar,	Kingston,	do
Brig Indiana,	do	Cleveland.
Brig Alice Grover,	Clayton,	Chatham.
Brig Baltimore,	Near Stone Bridge.	
Schr Paragon,	Toronto,	Pt Stanley.
Schr Pierpont,	Oswego,	Sandusky.
Schr Emma,	Near Stone Bridge.	
Schr Whitman,	do	
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 3d—		
Stmr Gen. Moffatt,	Toledo,	Montreal.
On the 5th—		
Prop Jefferson,	Detroit,	Ogdensburgh
Bark S D Woodruff,	Lake St Clair,	Kingston.
Bark Stork,	Chicago,	do
Bark Southampton,	River St Clair,	do
Bark Quebec,	Pt au Pelee,	Clayton.
Bark Louisa,	Bear Creek,	Kingston.
Schr J P Mack,	Pt Burwell,	Oswego.
Schr Worthington,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Kosciusko,	Pt Rowan,	Oswego.
Schr Garibaldi,	Pt Sarnia,	Clayton.
Schr Jas Catchpole,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr J G Beard,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr Kate Robinson,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr N C Ford,	Cleveland,	Hamilton.
Schr Florence,	Pt Burwell,	Kingston.
Schr Bay of Quinte,	Pt au Lake Erie,	Kingston.
Schr Condor,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr Conquest,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr J J Morley,	do	do
Schr R J Gibbs,	do	do
Schr Coleraine,	do	do
Schr Sylph,	do	do
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Schr Dio Vernon,	Chicago	Chicago.
Schr Midnight,	do	do
Schr Bay State,	do	do

PASSED DETROIT—August 7.—Up—Str Planet; prop Empire; bark Great West No 2; brigs New York, R Crooks, Gladiator, Queen of the North; schrs Republic, Eleanor, Presto, R Campbell, Mt. Vernon, Hazel, Pride.

Down—Str Cleveland; props Racine, Missouri, Acme, Young America, Saginaw, Dunkirk; barks J Hoyt, Massillon, R Crocker, Thurston; brigs N M Standart, Empire State, Powhatan, Banner, Helfenstine; schrs Flying Cloud, W S Nelson, J Grant, Conencio, H Ross, Plover, J H Drake, San Jacinto, White Cloud, L Babb, D Slauson, Ketchum, W Sanderson, M S Bates, R Mott, D Marble, L Luddington, L B Shepard, Uncle Tom, E P Dorr, M S Scott, Lone Star, Hubbard, J Cochrane, Sirius, Sunbury, Three Bells, Miranda, F T Barney, Stella.

Weather pleasant, with moderate SW breeze.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

WEST ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1861.

BEEVES—The market is again dull, and there are too many cattle here. It is the old story. For no well founded reason, as we then intimated, the New York buyers came up to Albany last week and caused a spring in the market by their wild investments. Prices then had been low, and the expect an improvement, but, under the impression that the run over the Erie railroad was light, they purchased largely and lost heavily. As was to be expected the reaction is already felt here, and prices have receded ¼c ☞ lb. gross weight, with an extremely dull market at that. The weather, too, is against trading.

The heat for the past three days has been so excessive that it was dangerous for a person to stand in the yards long enough to examine a drove of any considerable size. The eastern buyers are taking a full supply, many of them light this cattle, such as they scarcely ever take; but this is accounted for by the fact that there is a small supply of sheep, and these are too poor to purchase, and hence they are obliged to take a share of the hoppers, which includes nearly three-quarters of the offerings this week, or else return empty handed. We do not remember the time when the Brighton and Providence buyers bought animals in this market at 2¾@3c ☞ lb, as they have done to-day. From present appearances, the yards will not be cleared out by night, holders being determined to sell at such rates as they can obtain, rather than hold the cattle out and lose a week or two hence, as some others have done for the past six weeks. Experience has shown us conclusively that there is no money made by holding out cattle in this market.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,360	2,988	3,992
Sheep	3,979	3,884	3,616
Hogs			

To the receipts of cattle must be added 100 head that were either driven in on the turnpike or held over, making the total 3,460 on sale against 4,167 last week.

The cattle were from the different States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	470	Canada	198
Illinois	1,632	Michigan	50
Ohio	509	Iowa	18
Kentucky	359		
Indiana	234		3,460

PRICES—The sales made thus far justify us in quoting the market at least ¼c per lb. live weight, lower than last week, and as the market closes, there is still a further downward tendency:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	0 @0	0 @0
Extra	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
First quality	3¾@3⅞	3⅞@4
Second do	3 @3¼	3 @3½
Third do	0 @2¾	2¾@2⅞

HOGS—The market is neglected while the receipts are heavy for the season. About 4,500 head arrived at East Albany, for the week, and a few sales of good to prime corn fed are making at 3¾ @4c per lb.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates firm. The engagements were: To Oswego—Schrs Rival and Mussey, wheat at 9½c; prop Allegheny, wheat, via Sarnia, at 9½c. To Buffalo—Schr Live Yankee, taken last night, wheat at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 2565 bbls; shipped by Lake, 5400 bbls. The market is active and firmer for winter and choice spring extras, but dull for common grades. Sales 80 bbls "Grand Cote" (St. Louis) choice white winter extra on p. t.; 150 bbls "Continental" white winter extra at $5.50 del; 50 bbls choice white winter extra at $5 10 del; 100 bbls red winter extra, round hoop, at $4 00 del; 50 bbls "Phoenix" winter extra, r. h., at $3.87½ del; 100 bbls do at $3 80 del; 75 bbls mixed winter extra at $4 12½ del; 100 bbls mixed winter extra at $4 15 del; 75 bbls do at $3 80 del; 50 bbls white winter super at $3.40 del; 100 bbls "Derwent" spring extra, r. h., at $4.00 del; 300 bbls "Farina" spring extra, r. h., at $3 85 del; 100 bbls Janesville "Atlantic" do, f. h., at $3 75 del; 100 bbls "Loch Leven," 100 bbls "Imperial" and 100 bbls Janesville "Union," all at $3.70 del; 100 bbls "Excelsior" do at $3 71 del; 100 bbls "Waconsta" do, r. h., at $3.65 del; 100 bbls good extra at $3 65 del; 100 bbls do at $3 60 del; 100 bbls fair extra at $3.50 del; 50 bbls "Planet," r. h., and 50 bbls "Westfield," f. h., at $3.60 del; 100 bbls "Elkton" low extra at $3 00 del.

WHEAT—Received, 39,604 bu; shipped, 18,852 bu. Market advanced 1c on Spring, and 1c on No 2 Red. Sales—WINTER—2800 bu No 1 Red in store at 85c; 3700 bu No 2 Red in store at 78c; 3500 bu No 2 White in store at 81c; 400 bu Rejected Red at 58c; 400 bu do do at 56c. SPRING—3900 bu N. W. Club in store at 72½c; 2000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 71c; 10,000 bu do at 71½c; 5,500 bu do at 71¾c; 20,000 bu do at 72c; 1000 bu do at 72½c; 8000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 67½c; 800 bu do at 68c; 7000 bu do at 68¾c; 15,000 bu do at 69c; 1500 bu do (in a particular warehouse) at 69½c; 2000 bu Rejected in store at 58c; 800 bu do at 58½c.

Sales by sample were—74 sks good red at 85c on track; 80 sks common do at 78c on track; 191 bags Iowa Club at 73c on track; 300 bags N. W. Club at 73c on track; 170 sks medium spring at 68c on track.

CORN—Received, 164,176 bu; shipped, 122,336 bu. Market ¼@½c lower. Sales, 28,000 bu Canal Mixed at 25c afloat; 5000 bu Canal Rejected at 23½c afloat; 4000 bu Yellow in store at 24c; 4000 bu do at 24½c; 65,000 bu Mixed in store at 23¼@23½c; 18,000 bu do at 23¾c; 800 bu early July receipts do at 21c; 2000 bu March and April receipts do at 20c; 400 bu May receipts do at 21¾c; 400 bu do at 22¼c; 2000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 3925 bu; shipped, 43,757 bu. Market a shade easier. Sales, 1500 bu No 1 in store at 16½c; 5,500 bu do at 16¼c. By sample, 183 bu bags at 17c on track; 150 bags at 18c del; 1000 bu in bags at 17½c del.

RYE—Received, 1,410 bu; shipped 1,000 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 550 bu. Market Dull. Sales, 400 bu new No 2 at 33½c in store.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 150 brls country at 14½c on track; 40 brls city to the trade at 15c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $1@32c ☞ gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $13 75@14.25 for country and $13.50@13.50 for spring and summer packed. Lard Quiet. Sales, 12 pkgs prime at 8c.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 6@7c.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote; Dry Flint, 12@13c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3½c.

BUTTER—Dull. We quote; Common, 5@6c; Fair to good, 6@7c; choice Dairy, 8@10c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull at 5c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys 5c ☞ lb.

POTATOES—Supply heavy and market dull. Sales, 40 bags good at 20c; 140 bu fair at 11c.

BEANS—In good demand mixed at $1.10.

WOOL—450 lbs common native at 21@22c.

PEACHES—50 baskets choice "South Pass," at $2.25; 100 baskets fair, at $1.50@1 75.

APPLES—85 brls good Southern Illinois at $1.75 @2 00.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 21 Beeves. Market inactive and dull for Beef Cattle. Hogs steady and firm. Sales,

43 Hogs averaging	224 lbs		$2.32
40 " "	232 "		2.72
20 Beeves "	1140 "		2.45

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation as Carriage Driver, by a sober man who can give good references. A private family preferred. Address "E. G." Post Office. au8x1t

WANTED—Permanent Boarding for a gentleman and lady and three small children, in a private family on South Side, east of State street and south of Randolph. Reference given and required. Address Box 2422, Post Office. au8x1t

WANTED—By a graduate of a first class College, of five years' experience in High and Graded Schools, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a school of good standing, or Academy. In addition to the regular academic course, thorough [illegible]. Address, stating salary, &c., "TEACHER," Box 208, Galesburg, Ill. au8x1w

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last four years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Private Tutor, either in the city or country. Best of references from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office. au8x1w

WANTED—One span of Mules, one pair of Ponies, and one large Horse. Any one having any of the above, can find a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 2473. ly8 x1t

WANTED—To Exchange for a House and Lot of about the same value, 160 acres of good land in Franklin County, Iowa, in a thriving neighborhood, about twelve miles from Iowa Falls, on the Iowa River, a town noted for fine building stone, and in the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad [illegible]. Address the subscriber Chicago Post Office, General Delivery, for a short time, stating where an interview may be had. D. E. FOWLER.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have every family, with large profits. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4235. my11-eff-tf

$8578500.—Wanted to purchase a good Second Hand Safe cheap. Apply to J. E. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 97 South Clark street. Post Office Box 859. au8x1w

SAWYERS WANTED.—We want Gang, Muley and Circular Sawyers at moderate wages and prompt pay. Also, a few Laborers to work at our mills. Apply at our office, on Lincoln street, South Branch. au8x1w N. LUDINGTON & CO.

200 SHOEMAKERS AND 100 FITTERS wanted immediately at No. 33 Lake street, up stairs, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3349. THOMPSON, WHITNEY & CO.

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for the Warehouse and Dwelling, situated in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, a comfortable home and a sure income of from $500 to $800 per annum to any person with ordinary business ability. For further particulars apply to J. L. LEE, No. 22 Clark st., or address Box 4041 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 22 Clark street. The above property is valued at $5,500. jy9x1m

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 124 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Rectg. jy18-g1m-8w

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $1,800 or $2,000, or $3,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on the valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4442, Chicago, Ill. ly25x1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story Dwelling House, corner of Bunker and West Indiana streets. Rent eight dollars per month in advance. Inquire at Room No. 3 Hubbard Block, corner of Water and Clark streets. au8x1w

TO RENT.—One of those splendid Stores and Basements under the Sherman House on Clark street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 51 Clark street. ly12-g11-1m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE, with or without the Furniture, a beautiful Country Residence, located in Elgin, forty miles from Chicago. The house is nearly new, large and commodious, with two acres of land covered with Native Forest Trees, and adjoins the residence of the Hon. W. C. Clark, on Main street. This is a good opportunity for any one seeking a healthy and pleasant home for children. Address Post Office Box 760, Elgin, Kane County, Ill., or call on the premises. ly12x1m

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to our New Store, 197 and 199 South Water street, opposite "Board of Trade Rooms," we offer the Store we now occupy for rent. The building is 40x166 feet, and is very suitable for a Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets. jy18-g1b-1m

TO RENT—A first class tenement in the North Division of the city, corner of Pine and Huron streets. The Lot is 75 by 160 feet. The house has three stories, having all the modern improvements; lately the residence of Dr. J. S. Doggett, Esq. Inquire of C. BENTLEY, 112 Dearborn street. jy8-g6-1m

SINGLE AND SUITS OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS to rent to families and lodgers, as low as $1 per month, in a [illegible] building adjoining Sherman House, No. 12 Clark street. au8x1w E. MOHR, Janitor.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes walk from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. It is thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or apply to J. NORTON, 150 Washington-st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 112 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [apl2-dly]

For Sale.

ATTENTION, MILLERS!—We offer for sale 4 run 4½ feet French Burr Stones, but little used and in perfect order. Can be seen at our office. PARKER & RAYMOND, 274 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 150 acres of fine land, to exchange for real estate in Chicago or farming land, improved lands in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 3673 Chicago. ly25x1m

FOR SALE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street. ly3-g1b-1m

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES E. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 Riverstreet. jy1-g8-1m

LOTS IN 'WRIGHTWOOD,' ETC. FOR SALE—I am now ready to offer some of these beautiful Grove Lots adjoining the city on the north. Also the deep Lots on West Washington street, two blocks east of Union Park. T. WRIGHT. Office No. 6 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and S. Water streets. aug1x1w

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. P. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mal1-d6ts-4m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. jel2-d61s4m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. au8

BOARDING.—One gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family at 170 State street. Reference required. au8x1t

BOARDING.—A few Boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 119 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen, can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. jy30x1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable. jy25-2w

Lost.

DOG LOST.—Lost on Saturday, a black and tan colored English Rat Terrier, about four months old; ears cropped. Has on the strap about his neck the name and residence of the owner—a gentleman connected with the Tribune Office. Whoever will return him to 51 Clark street, or give information as to where he can be found shall be suitably rewarded. au8-3t

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 177 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BAYER desires to remind her friends and patrons that she can still be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2900. jel1-d-ly

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish. Those of them, in my estimation, cannot fail to please. Please call at 169 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box 2548. au8x1w Mrs. A. L. BALKAM.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SHOOKS STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible] Post Office Drawer 5111.

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 225 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West). FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, Also connecting direct to New York, Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars. VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. [illegible] E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa. jan1-dly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 6:45 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 7:30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 185 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agt. myl1

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. myl

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily as follows: 6:05 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.) 7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route. The Forest Queen has superior passenger and freight accommodations and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing. Freight and Stock carried at Propeller rates. [illegible] Railroad Tickets good. Agents {JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo. jy9 g8l-10w

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO. 1861. The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen, A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER. WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen, L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible] BE SOLD CHEAP. [illegible]

Rawson & Bro. BOOTS AND SHOES. 30, 30 ...... LAKE STREET. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE. 62 ......LAKE STREET. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST PRICES, [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, [illegible] HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, FURS, [illegible] LAKE STREET. [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this established house a full line of Piece Goods for Men's Ware, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN [illegible]

BABCOCK & [illegible] 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & [illegible] IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, School Furniture [illegible]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock we [illegible] At the Very Lowest Market Rates. [illegible]

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LANO, 37 Lake St. - - 45 Wabash Av. [illegible] CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE [illegible] Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, [illegible] Actions rather than Words. [illegible]

16 & 18 ...... STATE STREET ...... 16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO. 16 & 18 ...... STATE STREET ...... 16 & 18

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED—"A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth." "Dead! At the dawning of the strife." "Dead! Lake so loyal, brave and true." Music by J. P. WEBSTER. The beautiful words by H. C. BALLARD. [illegible] H. M. HIGGINS, Music Dealer and Publisher, No. 117 Randolph St.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! JUST PUBLISHED: [illegible] Col. Ellsworth Requiem March. [illegible] Douglas Funeral March. Down with the Traitors' Serpent Flag. Gen. Lyons' Union Sabre Quickstep. Our Country's Flag. Foot Steps on the Other Side, Quartette. [illegible] Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. [illegible] A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 45 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible]

100 CASES TOBACCO—[illegible] best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

PRIME BARLEY MALT [illegible] [illegible]

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND KETTLES, [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible] Butter Kegs. [illegible]

LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 276. oct8-ly

Pig Iron, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit consumers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. jy8'61-ly Agents for Manufacturers.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri funds will be taken at Par in payment. NEELY, ALLEN & CO. [illegible] Water street.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES.

"TO RENT" PLACARDS may always be found at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year ...... Daily, delivered in city, per week ...... Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...... Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ...... Tri-weekly, per year ...... Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00) [illegible] 3 copies ...... 5 copies ...... 10 copies ...... 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...... ☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate. ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

ILLINOIS TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has accepted [illegible] teen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and one of artillery, tendered by Governor Yates, in addition to the previous [illegible] ment from Illinois. This will make a total of *thirty regiments* of three years men from our State, or *thirty-six* if [illegible] Cairo brigade of Gen. Prentiss is filled by re-enlistment, as we have no doubt it will be. The Yates Phalanx, Douglas Brigade and Northwestern Rifle Regiment are not included in this reckoning.

THE BEVERLY PRISONERS.

It is with a feeling of deep sadness we record the news brought by the Barker Dragoons last night, that Gen. McClellan, in obedience to positive orders from Gen. Scott, though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor. The scoundrels were conducted a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnatians as soon as they were released.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

A gentleman just from Washington tells us that the newspaper press and telegraph but imperfectly report the salutary reform which Gen. McClellan has inaugurated in the beaten and demoralized army about that city. There is, he says, in the very atmosphere of the camps evidence that new life, vigor and genius have been infused into the command, and in the demeanor and look of men and officers there is that which says that at last a leader has appeared. The limitations of his power, if any such there are between himself and the President, do not seem to be known. He is inferior in rank to Gen. Scott, but seems to be in a measure independent of that old Chief—whether by arrangement with Old Chippewa himself, or by Presidential favor, is not declared. The relations between McClellan and his superior are kindly and cordial.

THE BLOODY EDICT.

Yesterday we published Gen. Pillow's proclamation to the border ruffians of Missouri, calling on them to rise and exterminate the Union men, and promising them immediate aid.

Did this sentence escape the attention of our readers?

"We will help you *expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions*, treating all such as enemies if found under arms."

The ends of Pillow's invasion of Missouri will not be satisfied with conquering the loyal inhabitants and reducing them to subjection to the mandates of Jefferson Davis, but he comes to "help" the tories "*expel from the State the population hostile*" "to their rights (secession) and institutions," (slavery) treating all such as enemies." Thus we have indiscriminate banishment of women and children, as well as of men, who are loyal to the cause of the Union, and sweeping confiscation of their lands, houses, goods and chattels. Such is the publicly announced purpose of this secession scoundrel and his traitor crew.

Men of Illinois! will you stand with folded arms while this treasonable and bloody edict is being carried into effect? Your loyal brethren in our sister State look to the young giant of the West for assistance to beat back and drive out the cut-throat rebel horde. Shall they call in vain?

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Convention has kept the faith and completed the good work at [illegible] On Tuesday it declared the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and on Wednesday, it elected HAMILTON R. GAMBLE Governor, WILLARD P. HALL Lieut. Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER Secretary of State by a unanimous vote—the secession minority not voting. The present Legislature was also declared vacated.

This Convention was called in the first instance by Claib. Jackson & Co., for the purpose of taking the State out of the Union—a thing they could not legally do. They have put Claib. Jackson himself out of office—a thing they could legally do. Henceforth Missouri is in the hands of Union men. The government of the State is loyal and true to the Constitution. Henceforth, beyond the duty of protecting her border from incursions of savages from Tennessee, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, the Federal Government will not be required to maintain an army within her boundaries.

The act of the Legislature calling the Convention directed the latter body to take "such action as the interests and welfare of the State might require." How manfully have they performed this duty!

THE LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.

The special correspondents of the New York papers persist in telegraphing that the killed and wounded on our side at Bull's Run will not exceed 500, and generally in the same dispatch contradict it by stating that several regiments lost more than that number each.

It is known that 300 of our wounded men are in the hospitals of the rebels, and 300 more are in the hospitals about Washington. Not less than 400 of our men were killed or mortally wounded in the battle, which makes our loss in killed and wounded at least 1,000 men. To this add 800 prisoners and 400 for missing, and the total is covered. The enemy had more killed and wounded, than our side, but fewer prisoners. They suffered to the extent of 500 killed, 1,000 wounded and 200 prisoners. Some rebel accounts put their loss at 2,500 men. Our troops fired more accurately, and in close hand to hand fighting proved to be the best men. The enemy fought mostly under cover, protected by woods, entrenchments and masked batteries. And it was only when they were stormed out of these strongholds, or ventured into the open field to attack our lines, that the Northern boys could get a chance to draw a bead on them. When the opportunity presented it was rarely unimproved. Time makes all things even. Some day not far distant the slave-drivers will be caught when masked batteries and ditches will not save them. The Minie bullet and cold steel will put the question of Northern and Southern pluck forever at rest.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!

The disaster at Bull's Run, and the difficulty and delay experienced in filling up the places of the disbanded three months troops, suggest the necessity of our citizens everywhere organizing themselves into companies, and if possible into regiments, and for the purpose of acquiring the rudiments of military science. Thus far there has been no serious drain on the loyal States for soldiers—no call for troops which has not been responded to, and more than responded to, by eager volunteers. But these volunteers, taken fresh from the plow, the workshop and the counting-room, are unfit to go into the field without spending a considerable time in camp, while every moment is precious. It is not too much to say that a quarter of a million of